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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 10. BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

JAWAHARLAL ATTACKS ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

STUDENTS WAGE WAR ON COMMUNALISM

Say It's Creation Of Vested Interests And Masses Are Out Of It

SOCIALISM IS ONLY SOLUTION, SAYS MISS MASANI

"We Are Indians First And Always"

The student community of Bombay responded to the call of nationalism and to fight the menace of communalism by organising a representative meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

RANKEST REACTION

Several students from various colleges representing all communities addressed the meeting condemning communalism as the rankest political reaction which should be opposed and fought at every stage and in every form.

MASSES OUT OF IT

The students characterised communalism as the creation of vested interests. They strongly pleaded for an economic programme and earnest work for the liberation of the masses from all exploitation.

"WE ARE INDIANS"

"We have no use for Hindu or Muslim or for that matter any communal label. We are Indians first and always." This is the trend of the various speeches.

SOLUTION IN SOCIALISM

Miss Mehra Masani moved the day's resolution which condemned communalism, pledged the students to support every fight launched to uproot the canker and thanked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the timely and courageous lead. She declared that Socialism was the only solution that would save India from the mess in which she found herself in.

NO TRUCK WITH COMMUNALISM

Mr. Nariman's speech was, as usual, a fervent call to the youths of the country to organise on a country-wide scale to combat reaction struthing the name of protection of the interests of this community or that. "No truck with communalism" should be the slogan for the students, he exhorted.

NARIMAN'S CALL TO YOUTH FOR ACTION

Long before the announced time the students of Bombay mustered strong at the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening, to demonstrate their solidarity with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his crusade against communalism at a public meeting convened under the initiative of the students of the various colleges in the City. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

The resolution of the meeting was moved by Miss Mehra Masani of the Elphinstone College and seconded by Mr. Mahomadi Shaik a student of the Ismail College. Several students supported the resolution and made strong speeches. The resolution was put to vote by Mr. K. F. Nariman and was passed unanimously.

THE RESOLUTION.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

"This public meeting of the students of Bombay strongly condemns the reactionary activities of communalists who, by exploiting the religious sentiments of the masses, are harming the true interests of our country.

"This meeting further pledges itself to support every activity which will destroy the canker of communalism and thanks Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for his courageous lead in this direction."

DELUDED PEOPLE.

Miss Mehra Masani, in moving the resolution, said that she felt so very strongly about the subject of communalism that at the 10 minutes allotted seemed too short to condemn it. She referred to the followers of the Aga Khan, Shafaat Ahmad Khan, and others on the one side, and those of Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Moonje and others on the other, only as deluded people believing that these leaders were doing wonderful things for their communities. She thought that they were wrong in following those leaders in so far as they did not represent the masses.

SOCIALISM IS ONLY HOPE.

Examining Mr. Jinnah's 14 points she asked how many of these benefitted the Muslim masses and declared that that the masses both Hindu and Muslim required food, shelter, and clothing and not seats in an unreal legislature. She declared that in the present state of world civilization Socialism alone afforded the guarantee of a decent living standard to all.

REMOVE THE THORN.

Mr. Mohamdi Shaik in seconding the resolution made a speech which was frequently applauded. He characterised the national way as one now paved 'full with thorns and thistles' and said communalism was a thorn

(Continued on page 9)

23RD DAY OF HUNGERSTRIKE

European Communist And Wife In Nanking Jail

LIFE SENTENCE FOR TREASON

20 Chinese Girl Political Prisoners Fasting Sympathetically

NANKING, Jan. 11.

European Communist Paul Noulens who with his wife was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1932 on the charge of organising a conspiracy to overthrow the Government began his 23rd day of hunger-strike which he is undertaking as a protest against rejection of the request for the retrial of his wife who is also on hunger-strike for the same reason and has now fasted for a fortnight while 20 Chinese girls imprisoned for political offences in another gaol are fasting sympathetically.

Noulens who is in a critical condition has entrusted the guardianship of his six-year son to Madame Sun Yat Sen.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C's SMALLEST SCORE OF TOUR

Make Only 111 In First Innings As Against 124 Of Home Team

BENARES, Jan. 11.

On the second day of their match against the M.C.C. the Vizianagram XI dismissed the M.C.C. for a surprisingly small total of 111 runs—the smallest score the M.C.C. have made in any innings during the present tour. Valentine made 53 for the visitors.

The Vizianagram XI then went in for their second innings and were all out in about two hours and half for 140 runs.

The M.C.C. required 154 runs to win when they went in on their second innings, but before the close of play they lost 3 wickets for 59 runs.

SCORES AT A GLANCE.

Vizianagram XI (1st Innings)	124
„ 2nd „	140
M. C. C. (1st Innings)	111
„ 2nd „ (for 3 wkts.)	59

(Details on page 9.)

NOTICE AGAINST BOMBAY LAWYERS

Move For Disciplinary Action Against Three Convicted For C. D.

On the application of the Advocate-General, the Chief Justice has appointed a Tribunal of the Bar Council to enquire into and report on the case of Messrs. M. R. P. Masani, K. B. Bharucha and P. R. Bharucha, all Barristers

These three members of the Bar were convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

All the three were recently released after serving their sentencs and have resumed practice at the High Court.

The Tribunal is to consist of Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Mr. Makanji Mehta and Mr. M. S. Pandit.

GADGIL REMANDED AT AKOLA

AKOLA, (By Mail)

Mr. N. V. Gadgil of Poona who was arrested at Poona by the Akola Police was brought here and was remanded at the request of the police.—A. P.

CHRISTMAS OFFENSIVE

Kashgar Troops Attack Old City And Demand Arms Surrender

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

The following communique has been issued:—

According to the latest report from Kashgar dated 28th December 1933, troops from Kashgar new city attacked Kashgar old city on Christmas evening and inflicted a considerable number of casualties. This was followed by a demand that the old city should surrender her arms. No reliable news has been received from other parts of Sinkiang.—A. P.

ORDERS ON NILA NAGINI

Magistrate Sends Her To Charity Home Pending Enquiries

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Nila Nagini was prosecuted before the Chief City Magistrate under the Vagrancy Act. She was described by the police as homeless and wandering without any means of subsistence. She admitted she had no means of livelihood.

The Magistrate sent her to the Fendall Home, pending enquiries.—(United Press.)

NILA NAGINI IN CHARITY HOME

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Nila Nagini Devi has been sent to the Fendall Home here under the Vagrancy Act.

Dressed in European clothes and looking quite cheerful, Nila appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Answering questions in a clear voice, Nile Nagini told the Magistrate that she was homeless.

She did not betray any emotion when the Court decided that she should stay at the Fendall Home.

The Home which is situated near the Sealdah Railway Station (E. B. R. Terminus) is run by public charity and is superintended by a British lady. It houses women and girls seeking protection.

Nila arrived at the Home unescorted and has settled down to its routine and looks quite happy in her new surroundings.

NILA'S SON.

Nila's son is now in Ahmedabad.

The child is under the protection of a guardian appointed by Gandhiji according to the Ahmedabad Police, and the guardian, it is reported, has declined to hand the child over to the authorities without the written consent of the mother.

It is understood that the police will try to obtain the required authority from Nila failing which a production warrant may be applied for.

Both mother and child are expected to be repatriated as early as possible.—A. P.

Gandhiji And Nila Nagini's Son

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

The Calcutta Police through the Ahmedabad Police asked the authorities of Sharda Mandir (Montessori school where the six year old son of Nila Cook named Serios is kept under instruction from Gandhiji if Serios could be sent to Calcutta with a view to his accompanying Nila Cook to America.

The authorities of Sharda Mandir wired to Gandhiji for instruction.

Ganchiji has replied by wire saying :: If Nila insists Serios, can be sent, otherwise prepare retain his charge."

Says, Proposal Is Harmful To Country

"Incompatible With Self-Determination"

White Paper Worthy Of Only Waste Paper Basket, He Declares

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

In the course of a statement to the "United Press," Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru bitterly attacks the proposed All-Parties' Conference at Bombay.

HARMFUL TO COUNTRY

Whatever the motive of those sponsoring the Conference, declared Panditji, their action is harmful to the country and in the interest of British Imperialism. The White Paper, even with all the modifications suggested by the Liberal critics, would be worthy only of the waste paper basket, where, no doubt, it will find a refuge sooner or later.

SHADOW TALK

Continuing Pandit Jawaharlal said, any attempt to improve the White Paper is incompatible with self-determination. The talk of All-Parties' Conferences and Conventions is so much shadow talk.—(United Press.)

Sensational Bond Fraud Disclosures

Stormiest Scenes Expected In French Chamber

PARIS, Jan. 11.

Violent recriminations and personal attacks are likely to mark to-day's debate in the Chamber over the Stavisky affair which promises to be one of the stormiest in its history.

Six interpellations will be made on the subject on Government's attitude seeking to fix responsibility for political administrative errors which the frauds disclosed; also with the object of indicting the negligent courts and officials and ensuring protection of public savings against such future depredations.

"COLOSSAL IMPUDENCE."

The colossal impudence of Bayonne operations provoked unprecedented national objurgation of regime with the demand to purge and reform Stavisky's end settled nothing and political atmosphere remains laden with mutual distrust.

SURCHARGED WITH SUSPICION

The suspicion prevails that politicians shared Stavisky's gains and there are apprehensions as to what ramifications are yet to be revealed. This is the real background of the debate in the Chamber while the public topics of conversation are the memories of Panama, Bonnet Rouge and Oustric cases.

At Bayonne DuBarry, Director, la Volonte and Camille Aymard, ex-Director, la Liberte, have been summoned to appear before the examining magistrate.—Reuter's Special.

MILLIONS GONE!

LATER.

All Stavisky millins are gone, declares "L'Intransigeant," except a few oundred thousands francs, some jewels and wife's sumptuous wardrobe.

"The rest has been eaten up by costly presents to voracious friends and collaborators."

The paper says, Stavisky spent 10,000 francs daily for ordinary expenses. He allowed wife 100,000 francs monthly but the presents he made were ruinous.

The proceeds of the Bayonne swindle were spent into two years and Stavisky died poor.

Dubarry, a director of newspaper "La Volonte," Camille Aymard, an ex-director of "La Liberte" who were summoned to appear before the examining magistrate in connection with the affair, were arrested and are being sent to Bayonne. Both protested strongly when notified of the technical charge against them of receiving stolen property.—Reuter's Special.

MILL WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

The operatives of the weaving department of the Jupiter Mill have gone on strike since yesterday afternoon on the grounds of alleged wage cut.

One Congress volunteer was arrested last evening while distributing congress bulletins.—A.P.

KARACHI, Jan. 11.

Earl Ronaldsmay, former Governor of Bengal, arrived here yesterday in a private aeroplane. He left this morning for Jodhpur "en route," it is believed, to Calcutta.—A. P.

E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE

Men Down Tools Sequel To Cutting Down Of Working Days In A Week

SURPRISE MOVE

Union Authorities Persuade Workers To Resume Pending Agent's Decision

LUCKNOW, Jan. 11.

Enquiries regarding E. I. Railway strike show that the strike is more or less spontaneous, and that the office-bearers of the Local Railwaymen's Union were neither consulted nor informed of the step that the men were taking at the workshop.

The trouble started with the Railway's cutting down the number of working days by two. Employees are paid on daily wage system, and therefore the fewer the working days the lesser the amount they earn at the end of the month. The Carriage and the Wagon Workshops of the Railway provide work for about 500 people, who now are employed for four days during the week.

During December, owing to Christmas holidays, there were only twelve working days, as a result of which, the workmen received meagre wages on the pay day, which was the 8th of January.

It is understood that efforts to end the deadlock are being made, and the Office-Bearers of the Union are persuading the workers to resume work, pending the decision of the Agent on the subject.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

STAVISKY DEBATE.

PARIS, Jan. 11.

Guarded outside by strong forces of police the Chamber was packed as never within the last four or five years for the Stavisky debate in which M. Herriot was to propose the motion of confidence demanding free rigorous action by the judiciary with a view to unmasking the scandals. Not only every deputy was present but the public and press galleries were crowded while long queues stood in the corridors hoping to obtain an occasional glimpse into the proceedings.

The Presidents inaugural speech demanding imperatively that the health of the republican regime should be assured by a relentless ceaseless action was cheered by the whole House.

The Premier then accepted an immediate debate on the Stavisky scandal and apealed for calm "for we shall have grave words to pronounce. Full light must be thrown on the circumstances so that the country may regain its sang froid".

Interpellations then began.—Reuters Special.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.

Herr Frick, Minister of the Interior is stated to have agreed in a conference with Pastor Bodelschwingh that conditions in the Government of the United Evangelical Church, German are intolerable. Pastor Bodelschwingh was a rival candidate for the office of the primate of the Church and is one of the leaders of opposition to Bishop Mueller, the present Naxi primate.

Meanwhile Pastor Beyer, the only minister left in Muller's Church cabinet has resigned and is leaving the Primate without even a provisional cabinet.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a graduate strong in Mathematics and Sanskrit to prepare a youth for the next Matriculation examination. Those actually working as teachers should alone apply personally to Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Asian Building, Ballard Estate at 3 p.m. (1815).

Wanted graduate with History and Persian and strong in Mathematics, as Assistant in High School. Pay Rs. 50 P. M. Apply Box No. 7807, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted S. A. S. and qualified energetic Health Officer for state services. Apply stating salary with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. 1790

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Want Success in Life? Become Master of English. Get particulars from the Tutorial Institute, Delhi, 33|2. (7813).

M. Sc. (London) coaches students in Physics and Mathematics for all examinations. Admission to classes limited. Individual attention. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort. 1799

Wanted candidates to earn Rs. 150 per month by qualifying as Sub-Engineers, Overseers through correspondence instruction. The Principal, British India Technical College (Registered) Sukkur, Sind. (1770).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

5,000 to 500,000 available on sound property mortgages in Bombay City. Interest up to 7 1|2 per cent according to location and margin. Apply in confidence with stamp to Box No. 1812, "Bombay Chronicle".

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted financial partner in Lubricating oil business easy terms, good profit with capital 1,000 to 15,000. Apply to Box No. 1811, "Bombay Chronicle".

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rork Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—A desirable Bungalow in Ootacamund. Excellent situation with electrical installation and Sanitary fittings. Apply:—S. V. Ramasamy Mudaliar "Ramamunderum", Kilpauk, Madras. (1813).

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale a one Anna and Six Pies per pound Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

See Your Country.—Now is the ideal time for you to carry out your projected tours for either business or pleasure purposes. Railway travel is cool and comfortable. The country side is looking its very best. The All-India Touring Association is at your disposal. You get a rare chance to see Wonderful and Historical cities of your own country. All for Rs. 150 (One hundred and fifty) only. Very attractive low charges for the whole journey of about two months, food 3 times a day, free Bus service and all other chief requisites free of costs. Further particulars available from:—The Controller. All-India Touring Association. Bunder Road, Near Denso Hall, Karachi. (7820).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WARD ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS TO FILL UP CASUAL VACANCIES.

In consequence of the deaths of Mr. B. N. Gamudia and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, elected Councillors for A (Fort) and D (Girgaum) Wards, respectively, casual vacancies have occurred in these wards under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended up to date. In pursuance of the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 thereof, I hereby fix Friday the 2nd February 1934 for the Ward Elections to fill up both the vacancies.

Nomination papers will be issued from FRIDAY, the 26th January, 1934, to FRIDAY, the 2nd February, 1934, upto 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the Electoral Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th December, 1933.
7224

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday, the 12th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th January, 1934.
7831

NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for two posts of MUNICIPAL AUDITORS falling vacant at the end of March, 1934, under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III, of 1888. The appointments will be for the Official year, ending 31st March, 1935, but may be renewed annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The auditors appointed will receive such remuneration, not exceeding in the whole Rs. 17,000 PER ANNUM, as the Corporation may from time to time determine. Persons appointed will be whole time Municipal Auditors and will not be eligible to Municipal Leave and Provident Fund Regulations. Persons already in Municipal Service are not debarred from applying.

Applicants are requested to state age, experience, present employment, if any, and remuneration required, and to send copies only of certificates with their applications which should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th January, 1934.

A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 14th December, 1933.
7743

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDULALLY HASANALI MAHABLESHWARWALLA, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them of the undermentioned property free from all claims and incumbrances.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any), as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Baloo Sarang Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 1|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2083 and Cadastral, Survey No. 519 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows that is to say, or or towards the North by the property formerly of Memon Hall Haroon and now of Khatri Memon Haji Ismail Haji Haroon, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Abdullali Thaverbhoy and now of Amtubai and Jenabbai daughters of the said Abdullali Thaverbhoy, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and on or towards the West by the said Baloo Sarang Street and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 195 and Old Street Nos. 169-171 and New Street No. 35.

Dated this 11th day of January 1934.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7833

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients THE BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC Co., Ltd., of Madras, the owners of the well-known "KAINCHI" or "SCISSORS" trade mark used on Cotton Piece Goods of their manufacture of which the following is a reproduction

having learnt that Messrs. Chimanlal Punamchand of Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, were selling Cotton Piece Goods under a mark which our clients considered was an imitation of their said "KAINCHI" Trade Mark, instituted proceedings against them in the Bombay High Court being Suit No. 1809 of 1933 for an injunction and for damages, costs and other reliefs.

By a consent decree passed in the said suit on the 22nd December, 1933, Messrs. Chimanlal Punamchand were restrained by injunction from selling Piece Goods under the mark complained of and agreed to pay to our clients Rs. 50 as damages and Rs. 350 for costs and to deliver up to our clients the die, used by them for stamping the mark complained of, all of which they have done.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that immediate proceedings will be taken to restrain by injunction any person, who may be found to be selling Cotton Piece Goods, bearing a Trade Mark which is an imitation colourable or otherwise of our clients well-known "KAINCHI", Trade Mark and for damages and costs.

Dated the 11th day of January, 1934.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Attorneys for the Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Ltd.
7832

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.
Telephone No. 24927

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

BONAFIDE SALE
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, household black and teakwood drawing, dining and bed room furniture including:—

Chesterfield sofa and chairs, drawing room set, cabinets, side board, side tables, panel and glass door cupboards, easy chairs, hat stand, corner cabinets, centre table, teapoys, dining table, chival glass, photo frames, iron bedsteads, gramophone, one lot English books, etc.

Property of S. R. Smith Esquire.
Terms: 50 per cent deposit.
GANDHI & CO.,

Yesterday's 4 p.m. show was in the distinguished presence of
H. E. LADY BRABOURNE.
THE CARLTON
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Greatest Mystery Adventure Drama Ever Produced!
"Charlie Chan's Greatest Case"
With
WARNER OLAND
HEATHER ANGEL
NEXT ATTRACTION
A GREAT ADVENTURE ROMANCE.
FOX FILM PRESENTS
"THE DEVIL'S IN LOVE"
with
VICTOR JORY
LORETTA YOUNG
HERBERT MUNDIN
DAVID MANNERS
PLANS OPEN

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7099	31 Dec	13 Jan
Tottori Maru	5973	18 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	24 Jan.	3 Feb.
*Tango Maru	6893	30 Jan.	12 Feb

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	20 Jan
Hakone Maru	10500	5 Feb
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	15 Jan
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan

HONGKONG SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	7 Feb
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	3 Feb
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C Association, Ltd., i.e. the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations of the Cross-Rate we receive opening closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay Spot and expectation (Karsna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astronomical calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:
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181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
January 11th.

City of Leicester, Allen, Hull.
Arabia, Carini, Java.
Sumatra, Ferrara, Genoa.
Hatimura, Clarke, Rangoon.
Jalabala, Leid, Bassein,
Vita, Denne, Karachi.
Rawalpindi, Stringer, London.
President Garfield, Cullen, New York.

DEPARTURES.
January 11th.

Castalia, Kelly, Karachi.
Jehangir, Clifton, Jeddah.
Clan Skene, Carfitt, Bhavnagar
Varela, Woolton, Busrah.
Rawalpindi, Stringer, Kobe.
January 12th.
President Garfield, Cullen New York.

LOADING.
January 11th

Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Carthage for London.
Steamer Sumatra for Java.
Steamer Hatimura for Karachi.
Steamer Gurna for Karachi.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Rawalpindi:—The P and O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Rawalpindi, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed the same day for China and Japan Ports, with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S City of Leicester:—The J F Coy's steamer City of Leicester arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Hatimura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatimura, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, and timber.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 412 passengers.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalabala, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bassein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S President Garfield:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Garfield, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day for New York, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Castalia:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Castalia sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo an 82 pilgrim.

S S Clan Skene:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Skene, sailed yesterday for Bhavnagar, with same bottom cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Varela sailed yesterday for Busrah, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

RS. 12 CROORES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS

Standing Finance Committee In Session At Calcutta Accepts Programme

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The capital expenditure programme amounting to Rs. 12 crores has been accepted by the Standing Finance Committee for Railways.

The Committee held sittings yesterday and to-day.

FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION.

The capital programme amounting to about Rs. 12 crores was placed before the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, which commenced session here yesterday under the presidency of Mr. P.R. Rao, Financial Commissioner of Railways.

An interesting part of the agenda placed before the committee was the hint that a scheme for new construction may be ready later on when the Assembly may be approached for additional grant.

S. M. RLY. PROPOSAL.

The Committee considered a proposal of the Southern Mahratta Railway to meet the ever-increasing competition with motor-buses by cancelling certain short distance steam-driven trains and substituting for them faster and more frequent service by rail-cars. Thereby it is hoped that, not only the effect of intense competition by motor-buses would be counteracted but the railway's passenger earnings would increase.

RAIL-CAR SERVICE.

To begin with six Diesel electric cars at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3,60,000 with one spare motor and one spare engine (Dynamo-coupled) at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000 would be purchased and in the north-eastern section of the railway 434 train miles per day of the existing steam service would be substituted by 1,160 car miles.

The rail-car service is expected to bring about a net saving of about Rs. 200 per day in the working expenses which worked out at an annual saving of over Rs. 70,000. If this proved correct, the estimated cost fo the six rail-cars (Rs. 3,60,000) would be recouped by saving in working expenses in the course of about five years.

EXPENDITURE ON WORKS.

The approval of the committee was next sought to a programme of expenditure on works (Capital and Depreciation Fund) for the next financial year which may be summarised as follows:

	Cap.	D.F.	Lakhs Total.
Rolling Stock	62	265	327
New Construction	11	...	11
Open Line Works	392	505	897
Emergencies	5	5	10
Total	470	775	1245
'Less' Reduction of Stores Balances	70	...	70
Total	400	775	1175

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

It was explained by the Financial Commissioner of Railways that the Standing Committee had approved of the expenditure on Rolling Stock to the extent of Rs. 307. The Railway Board's present demand was for Rs. 327.

The most important differences were due to the addition of items costing Rs. 29,00,000 of which (a) 13 lakhs were for 282 broad gauge wagons on the South Indian Rly. due to conversion to broad gauge of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway; (b) 4 lakhs for 6 Diesel electric-cars on the M. & S.M. Railway; (c) 5 lakhs for the renewal of inspection carriages on the B.N. & N. W. Railways, which the Committee had postponed for further consideration at their last meeting and (d) 7 lakhs representing throwforwards from the previous year. As against this, it was proposed to purchase the 12-X-C locomotives originally proposed for the N.W. Railway thus leading to a saving of 13 lakhs. The balance of 4 lakhs was due to changes in the cost of certain items (including 2 lakhs in the cost of the 2600 wagons which was originally estimated roughly at 108 lakhs and is now estimated to be near 110 lakhs), and was the result of more detailed examination of requirements and costs.

NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

As regards new constructions, the Financial Commissioner added: "The programme proposed for 1934-'35 involves an expenditure of 11 lakhs as against 32 lakhs in the current year. The whole amount is for the completion of the projects under construction in 1933-'34 except for provision of 3-1|4 lakhs for a small line in Southern India, the Agastiyampalli Point Callimere Railway, which Government had undertaken to construct as part of the terms on which the Tanjore District Board lines were handed over to Government. Nothing is expected to be left over for future years for the completion of any of the projects included in this programme."

BOMBAY-SIND PROJECT.

"I should add that we have not included in this programme of new construction items which are still under consideration and about which no definite decision has already been reached. There are some projects which are under active consideration at the present moment like the Megna Bridge on the Assam-Bengal Railway and the proposed Bombay-Sind connection and one or two lines on the South Indian Railway, but none of them have progressed far enough to justify us in asking for special provision to be made for them in the next year's budget. If detailed examination shows that any of these lines are likely to be remunerative and it is possible and desirable to start construction during 1934-'35, I shall place the proposals before the Standing Finance Committee at a later date for their approval, and, if they agree ask for an additional grant from the Assembly."

ON OPEN LINE WORKS.

It was further explained that the expenditure proposed on open line works, Rs. 897 lakhs, consisted of 392 lakhs capital and 505 lakhs depreciation fund, as against 783 lakhs expenditure, provided in the current year. It consisted of:—

	Cap.	D.F.	Total Lakhs
Works in progress	96	47	143
Track renewals	85	391	476
New Works	211	67	278

The new works include (a) the rebuilding of the Gorai Bridge on the Eastern Bengal Railway at a cost of Rs. 24 lakhs whereof Rs. 8 lakhs would be spent in 1934-'35 and 16 lakhs in the following year; (b) extension of the power-house in the Khargpur Workshops, B.N. Rly., (c) remodelling of Jamalpur workshops, (d) provision of 7-1|2 lakhs for a hospital at Lahore, of which it is expected that only half a lakh will be spent during 1934-'35 and (d) 1-1|4 lakhs for a hospital at Calcutta on the E.B. Rly.

282 ADDITIONAL WAGONS.

Finally, the Financial Commissioner, in a memorandum, explained that the Railway Board had in anticipation of the standing Finance Committee's approval, included in the call for tenders 282 additional wagons required by the South Indian Railway to meet the additional traffic demand due to the conversion of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway to broad gauge. The total cost of this was estimated at 13.18 lakhs (Capital 13.05 lakhs, Depreciation Fund 0.13 lakhs).—A. P.

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on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu:—Posh Vad 12, 1990.
Muslim:—Ramzan 25, 1352.
Parsi:—Amardad 8, 1303.
Sunrise:—7h. 15m.
Sunset:—6h. 18m.
Hightide:—7-48; 22-06.
Lowtide:—2-42; 14-40.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

MUNCHERSHAW BOMANJEE CHOTHIA (Solicitor), father of Shapurjee and Sorab Chothia, died on Thursday night at 1 o'clock. Funeral to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. at 11, Queen's Road, near Radio Club.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICES: — Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S. S. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-0 p.m. to-day (Friday).

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per S. S. "Toyama Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays the 13th instant.

NANALAL KAVI'S LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Inter-Collegiate Students' Circle Sjt. Nanalal Kavi, the well-known Gujarati Poet, will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "Poetry in different walks of life" to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Sir C. J. Hall. Other speakers will also address the meeting.

YOUTH'S ARTS CIRCLE.—Dr. D. G. Vyas, D.O.M.S., (Lond.) will deliver the inaugural lecture of the above circle on "Development of Amateur activities" to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road.

THE BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.—The Rev. J. Duhr will deliver a lecture—the last of the series—on Dante's 'Divine Comedy' in Lecture Room No. 5, St. Xavier's College at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday).

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.—Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji and Mr. Manu Subedar have been unanimously elected President and Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, respectively, for the year 1934.

LADY BRABOURNE AT CARLTON.—Lady Brabourne with her personal staff was present at the Carlton Cinema on Wednesday evening when "Charlie Chan's Greatest Case," the current attraction at the Carlton, was screened.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.— The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

PURSHOTTAM HINDU CRICKET.—A meeting of the Purshottam Hindu Cricket Championship Shield Executive Committee will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion to-day (Friday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) to consider whether the Purshottam Hindu Cricket Championship Shield Tournament be held this year.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Captured" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE: "A Cuckoo In The Nest" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE REGAL: Laurel and Hardy in "The Devil's Brother." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE CAPITOL: "Bring 'em Back Alive." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Charlie Chan's Greatest Case". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "College Humour." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "The Girl From Maxim's". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Malti Madhav" Time as usual.
GLOBE. "Around the World In 80 Minutes." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "That's A Good Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Surya-Kumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Mahananda." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "A Farewell to Arms". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-Ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-0 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Gotton Closing Rates.
12-0 noon:—Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-0 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Close down.
6-0 p.m.—Time Signal. Relay of Music from the Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—A Military Band Concert. Sponsored by the Gramophone Co., Ltd. (H. M. V. Records.)
Band of H. M.'s Coldstream Guards. Conducted by Lieut. J. C. Windram, Peter Dawson —Bass Baritone.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and oter Market Prices. (Interval.)
8-15 p.m.—Empire Relay if Reception is satisfactory.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.—Time Signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Film Chat: By the Picturegoer.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-0 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
A Variety Concert: By the School of Indian Music. (Conducted by Prof. B. R. Deodhar, B.A.)
10-30 p.m.—Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Light music.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. John MacArthur Quintet.
9-30 p.m.—Interlude.
9-40 p.m.—Music and the Ordinary Listener, a talk by Sir Walford Davies.
10-00 p.m.—Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

ID GREETINGS TELEGRAM.—From 13th to 25th January greetings telegrams for Great Britain will be accepted on occasion of Id-ul-Fitr at the same rate as for D.L.T. subject to minimum charge for ten words per telegram. Such telegrams should bear before the address indication XLT. chargeable as one word.

SEA FACE AS WONDERLAND

Nine Nights Fete Holds Out Prospect Of Novel Entertainment

Arrangements in connection with the Nine Nights Fete which promises to provide a magnificent spectacle, are practically complete and is expected to be open on Monday next.

The organizers of the Fete invited some of the Press representatives on Thursday evening and showed them round the grounds.

"FAIRY LAND."

There is no doubt that the organizers have converted 350 acres of reclamation ground in front of the Church Gate Station into a "fairy land." Even as one passes through the main gates one feels that he is bound to come across many surprises before he returns. There are several imposing cottages designed after the Moghal and Rajput models and also two Chinese and Japanese structures. There is also an English flower garden, the like of which, according to the organisers, has never been seen in the whole of India. Everyday 50 thousand fresh roses will be used to decorate the garden.

AN ISLAND.

There is a specially constructed island wherein are erected the Indian Dancing Hall and the Venetian Palace where a Cabaret dance with a band in attendance will be given each evening. The painting of these two structures is being done by a well-known European artist. Around the island there is a specially constructed canal on which small canoes and motor boats are kept for pleasure trips around the island.

There are several surprises in store for the visitor. There are the Magic Carpet, the aeroplane on rails, the mountain railway and the Gyrosphere.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

A look round this "Fairy land" leads one to think that the Nine Nights Fete holds out the prospect of a novel form of entertainment which a citizen can miss only at the cost of later disappointment.

BARROWS LECTURE

Series Begin On January 20

We are requested to publish the following:—

"The Eighth Course of Barrows Lectures are to be delivered from January 20th to 26th, 1934 in the Wilson College Hall, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m.

Dr. Shailer Mathews of Chicago University is the lecturer, and his eminence in the field of thought ensures an interesting and distinguished treatment of the important subject which he is to discuss. He will deliver six Lectures on the general theme: 'Christianity and the Social Process', as under:—

January 20: "Religion as a form of Human Behaviour."
January 22: "Christianity and Western Civilization."
January 23: "The Moral Nature of Christianity."
January 24: "Christianity and the Individual."
January 25: "Christianity and Group Morality."
January 26: "Christianity and Internationalism"."

BOMBAY CIVIC BYE-ELECTIONS

Casual vacancies having occurred in A (Fort) and B (Girgaum) wards of the Bombay Municipality in consequence of the deaths of Mr. B. N. Gamudia and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the Municipal Commissioner has fixed Friday, Febrhary 2 for ward elections to fill up the vasancies.

Nomination papers will be issued from Friday, January 26, to February 2, at the Electoral Department, City Improvement Trust building.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. R. D. Bell, Member of the Council left Bombay on Thursday afternoon on a tour to Sind where he will visit Sukkur, Larkana and Hyderabad. The Hon'ble Member will return to Bombay on January 25.

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL COLLEGE (Homoeopathic)— The following have been appointed on the Medical Board of Examiners of Post Graduate Medical College (Homoeo) Bombay. Dr. A. M. Sur, M.D., F.R.M.A., (London); Dr. Jeo I. Da Souza, M.D. (Hom.) F.R.S.A., (London); Dr. (Mrs.) Savitri Bai Lall, M.B. (Hom. Calcutta); Dr. S. Grover, M.B.B.S. (Bombay) and Dr. D. David, M.D., (Brussels).

Left to Right: Mr. Jal D. Mahuvewala, Rusi F. Unwala, Jai P. Master (Organiser), Jamshedji R. Mody, Adi P. Kharas and Darabshaw D. Bhajiwala, They left Bombay for Alibag at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 23rd December, 1933 and arrived Bombay at 11 a.m. on the 26th of the same month, after covering a distance of about 215 miles. They say that uptil now they have not heard of any cyclists going to Alibag on Push Bikes at this rate of speed.

COMPLAINANT REGRETS

Withdraws Charge Against Insurance Manager

The notice issued at the instance of Mr. A.S. Madon on the manager of the Clive Insurance Co., in respect of a charge of criminal misappropriation was discharged by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Thursday as the complainant withdrew the charges preferred by him. The complainant also expressed regret that he should have filed the complaint, which had been done under some misunderstanding.

Mr. S.A. Shete, for the complainant, stated that he did not wish to lead evidence and the Magistrate passed orders discharging the notice and dismissed the complaint.

Mr. Caroe, of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the respondent.

COAL SHOP BURGLED

Bhayyas Sleeping Inside Assaulted

Three Muslims broke into a coal shop in the Dubash lane, Girgaon, on Wednesday night and threatened to stab two Bhayyas who were sleeping inside, if they raised an alarm, while their cash box was being searched by one of the Muslims. The Bhayyas in spite of the threat cried out for help and before anybody could come to their rescue, the culprits ran away from the shop, but one of them was chased and arrested by a Gurkha watchman.

The arrested man one Ahemadali Gulaumali was placed on Thursday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Police Court and the Lamington Road Police applied for a remand.

In their application the police alleged that Ganoo Vitha and Bali Bhagwan went to sleep at about 9 on Wednesday night. At 3 a.m. on Thursday, the accused and two other Muslims broke into the shop and the accused and another sat on the chests of two Bhayyas with open knives in their hands and threatened to stab them if they raised an alarm. The third Muslim had meanwhile opened the cash box and searching for money. The Bhayyas in spite of the threat cried out for help and before the neighbours could come to rescue took to their heels.

A Gurkha watchman, however chased them and hit the above suspect with his lathi. The Muslim fell down and was arrested and taken to the police station. The amount stolen by the Muslims was only six annas.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till January 22.

RELIEF TO RELEASED VOLUNTEERS

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—The National Workers' Home, which had been started nearly two months ago, made all arrangements for the boarding and lodging of released volunteers with effect from Thursday (Jan. 11). The home will do its utmost to render whatever help is humanly possible in rendering other relief.

All those requiring relief should see Sirdar Jamiat Singh, Jer Mahal, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao.

"NEW RULER OF AFGHANISTAN"

In the letter press given to the group photograph of His Majesty King Gaher Shah and his two Ministers, it was inadvertently mentioned that the Minister standing to his right was H. R. H. Ahmed Shah Khan instead of His Excellency Faiz Mahomed Khan Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BOMBAY TO ALIBAG ON PUSH BIKES

Parsi Cyclists' Record Trip

A party of six Parsi cyclists, ueder the leadership of Jal Pirojshah Hormusji Master, left Bombay for Alibag on 23rd December last from Tardeo. Their names are as under: (1) Jal Pirojshah Hormusji Master (Organiser), (2) Bhajiwala Darabshaw Dinshaw, (3) Mahuvewala Jal D., (4) Unwala Rustomji Framroz, (5) Kharas Ardeshir Pochaji, and (6) Mody Jamshedji Rustomji.

They arrived at Thana, which is 23 miles from Bombay at 8 p.m. They then went to Panvel and later to Mulgaon.

Now they had to leave the main Bombay-Poona Road and work right on the Pen-Alibag Road.

At 11 a.m. on the 24th they reached Pen, which is 19 miles from Mulgaon. After a brief stoppage, they left for Dharamtar, which is five miles from Pen, and arrived there at 11-45 a.m. As there was no direct route leading to Alibag from there, they had to cross a creek by a ferry boat which took them to the other side of Dharamtar.

They left Dharamtar for Alibag at 12-30 a.m. and after covering a distance of 13 miles arrived at Alibag (the destination) at 3 p.m. Here they were entertained by Mr. Darabshaw H. Talati and his party at the Parsi Dharamsala.

After staying there for full twenty-four hours, they started for the return journey at 3 p.m. on 25th, after thanking Mr. Talati and his party for all the courtesy shown to the cyclists.

After proceeding to Mulgaon and Panvel, they reached Thana early in the morning of 26th at 6-45. They then left from Thana at 7-30 a.m. and arrived in Bombay at 11 a.m. after taking a halt of an hour at Bhandup.

The total distance to and from Alibag viz. 215 miles was covered in 65-1/2 running hours, including one full day's stay at Alibag and the time taken for rest, sleep etc. They say that uptil now they have not heard of any cyclists in general and Parsi cyclists in particular making a trip to Alibag in such good time.

H. O. H. FETE

Committee Plans To Collect Record Amount

Strenuous efforts are being made by the Appeal Fund Committee of the H O H Fete to collect a record amout in cash for the Hospitals.

Mrs. Blackwell, the Chairman, is sending a large number of personal appeals and all the members are working hard and collecting funds.

The Committee itself is influential and representative, and is composed of the following:—Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Naorowji Saklatva'a, Mr. Sorabji D. Saklatvala. Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Sir Shapurji Billimoria Mr. Herbert Smith, Mr. A. K. G. Hogg. Mr. N. Dumasia, Raja Pratapgirji, Mr. S. N. Fochkhanawala, (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Dr. Jal R. Pate', Sir Hugh Cocke, Mr. I. S. Haji, Mrs. C. P. Blackwell, Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mrs. Khandalawala, Mrs. F. N. Moos, Mrs. Duggan, Mrs. K. D. Cooper, Mrs. F. D. Lalkaka. Mrs. I. S. Haji, Mrs. Camar Tyabjee, Mrs. A'bert Raymond, and Khan Bahadur Jehangir Mistree.

Donations may be given to any of the above or sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Appeal Fund Committee Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, at the Central Bank of India, Bombay.

Donors of Rs. 500 or over will become Vice-Patrons of the Fete.

EX-MEMBER OF SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

Cross-Examination Of The Complainant

Did Mr. Giara, Secretary of the Social Purity League tender an apology, the day after the present complaint was filed? Did he instruct your Counsel and the Solicitors regarding this case? Or did your motherr have any meeting with Mr. Giara about this case? wede the questions put to Miss Piroja Merwan Irani, a young Irani lady, who charged Mr. Bhikaji Merwan, an ex-member of the Social Purity League with defamation before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when the case came up for hearing on Thursday afternoon.

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

The charge against the accused is that he made certain defamatory statements about the conduct of the complainant and her sister to the lady Principal of the School, in which they were studying and that as a result of those allegations they were sent away from the school. The Lady Principal later was satisfied that the allegations made against their characted were unfounded and the complainant and her sister were re-admitted in school.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED

Mr. Shete for the accused cross-examined the complainant at length as to who gave her the information that the accused had published the defamatory statements. He also asked witness whether the instructions that were given to the Solicitors in the first instance were given by Mr. Nariman Vajifdar, a boarder in their house.

In answer to the questions put to her, the complainant said that the accused was residing in the opposite to her building on the fifth floor, while she resided with her parents on the fourth floor of their building. It was not possible for her to look into the room of the accused from their flat, but the accused was able to look into theirs as he was on a higher level. When the first letter was received from the accused addressed to her mother, she did not accompany her mother to the Solicitors to give instructions for the reply. Witness admitted that Mr. Nariman Vajifdar had given the necessary instructions to the Solicitors on that occasion.

INCIDENT IN SCHOOL.

Witness then said that she had never met Mr. Giara nod did she know him prior to meeting him in the Court after these proceedings were instituted. Witness then narrated the incident in the school, when they were sent away.

Mr. Shete:—Did Nariman and Boman Desai go to see Mr. Giara at the Social Purity League?

Witness:—No one went to see him as far as I know.

The witness was then shown a passage in her complaint wherein she had stated that some friends had intervened and had seen the Lady Principal of the School and the Secretary of the Social Purity League. Witness then admitted that here statement in the complaint was correct.

ALLEGATIONS ABOUT THEIR CHARACTER.

She said that it was Mr. Nariman who had told her that Mr. Giara had stated that it was the accused, who had communicated the allegations about their character, to the Lady Principal of the school. She denied that her mother had a meeting with Mr. Giara regardinv this incident.

Mr. Shete:—Upto the 26th April 1932, your case was that Mr. Giara had informed the Lady Principal of the school the subject matter of this case?

Witness:—I did not know until the 26th April that the accused had given information to the Lady Principal.

Witness was then questioned about the meetings of Md. Nariman and Mr. Giara, but the witness denied all knowledge of those meetings.

DID HE APOLOGISE?

Mr. Shete:—Did Mr. Giara give an apology the day after the complaint was filed?

Witness:—I do not know.

Mr. Shete:—The apology was given to your solicitors, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla?

Witness:—I have heard about it.

Mr. Shete then called for the production of the apology which was given by Mr. Giara on May 31.

Mr. Saher, Counsel for the complaint, denied that any apology had been given to his client. If there was such a document in existence, said the Counsel I would have produced it at first hearing of the case.

Mr. Shete:—Did Mr. Giara give instructions to your Counsel or your Solicitors about your case?

Witness:—As far as I know, he did not.

Mr. Shete:—Did not Mr. Giara meet Mr. Petigara, your Solicitor, in the Bar Library?

Witness:—Yes, but I do not know what they were talking about.

Answering further questions witness said that she did not know who had given the names of the witnesses.

This concluded the cross-examination of the complainant.

LETTERS PRODUCED

Mr. Saher in re-examination of the witness asked her whether she had gone to the Office of Messrs Mulla and Mula Solicitors to give instructions in the case. Witness said that she had gone there two or three times. She had also visited Mr. Saher's Office twice or thrice.

A clerk of Messrs. Lala and Co., Solicitors, Honorary Solicitors to the Social Purity League, then produced certain letters that had passed between the Secretary of the Social Purity League and the Principal of the School.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

PASSPORT AGENT IN TROUBLE

Charged With Criminal Breach Of Trust In Respect Of Rs. 358

On a charge of alleged criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 358, one Devji Dhanji, a Passport Agent, having his office at Jamlimohalla was arrested by the Maharbavdi Police on Wednesday night. The arrested man was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon on Thursday morning and the police applied for the remand of the accused to police custody.

In their application the police stated that about a month ago one Babal Nanji and two others came to Bombay from Ahmedabad with the intention of going to Africa. All three of them went to the accused, who promised to arrange about their passports and other facilities necessary for their emigration. The accused demanded from them Rs. 258, which he said was necessary for meeting the expenses and the three Gujeraties gave him that amount. Later the accused was given Rs. 100, which he stated was needed for paying the custom office.

The accused told the three Gujeratis again that the arrangements for their voyage had not been completed. On Wednesday the accused approached the complainants and asked them to pay him Rs. 73 each, for making arrangements for their departure. They refused to give anything, as they had already paid him Rs. 358. Accused thereupon told them that he had not received any money from them at all, and that thereafter he would have nothing to do with them.

A complaint was lodged with the Maharbavdi police, who arrested the Passport agent on Wednesday night.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 with one surety, Rs. 400 to be deposited in Court, till January 22.

S. S. Gazana, a cargo boat which left Rangoon on Tuesday had an alarming experience the same afternoon when she ran aground at Elephant Point about 22 miles from Rangoon No damage was done to the vessel but she remained aground for nearly three hours and thereafter proceeded to Ceylon.—A. P.

THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
Last night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
M.G.M.'s Musical Comedy
with Stan LAUREL Oliver HARDY DENNIS KING

THE DEVIL'S BROTHER
TO-MORROW
A 6 Star Romance of the Skies
NIGHT FLIGHT

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
Last night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FRANK BUCK'S—
"BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE"
A Radio Jungle Special
TO-MORROW
A lavish beauty salon comedy
"BEAUTY FOR SALE"
with MADGE EVANS UNA MERKEL—ALICE BRADY

PATHE
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BING CROSSY in COLLEGE HUMOR
A GRAND MUSICAL WITH 4 SONGS
TO-MORROW—YOU'LL BE ENCHANTED TO SEE
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
IN HER SINGING ROLE TORCH SINGER
Please Book early.....It's a grand show.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Eleven Competitors Will Go To Post For Chief Event

The following are the acceptances for the 11th Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race (2-0 p. m.)

THE JANUARY PLATE, Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1933, direct from the country of foaling, and that have not won a race since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Precious 9-3; Farham Pasha 9-3; Khalil 8-11; Titad 8-11; Mooflis 8-11; Seboor 8-11; Watchmaker II 8-7; Torpedo 8-2; Little Wonder 8-2; Al Mandoob 8-2; Dolfuss 8-2; Havana 8-2; Legion of Honour 8-2; Abdul Malik 8-2; Verdun 8-2; English Star 8-2; Mahoot 8-2; Kanaa 8-2; Pompeius 8-2; Nayali 8-2; Nayib al Muluk 8-2; Khamis 8-2; Alharith 8-2.

2nd Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE JANUARY PLATE, Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1933, direct from the country of foaling, and that have not won a race since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mosul Queen 9-3; Mahyouf Pasha 9-3; Walhan Leila 9-3; Burhan 9-2; Kingfisher 8-11; Anderbhar 8-11; Whit House 8-11; Hitler 8-11; Al Hazar 8-11; Bukker Sutki 8-11; Tair al Zaman 8-7; Volkart 8-2; Chief Mate 8-2; Hooria 8-2; Happy Dream 8-2; Farewell 8-2; Lookman 8-2; Hamdoon 8-2; Waeel 8-2; Gurjistan 8-2; Soomair 7-12; Wansa 7-12; Kandahar 7-12.

3rd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 700. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Staff Officer 9-0; St. Valour 8-13; Hollywood Nights 8-9; Woven 7-9; Lovely One 8-7; Neguac 8-7; Former 8-3; Inquisitor 7-7; Mountain Dancer 7-13; Achieve 7-0; Doreda 7-9; Sweetie 7-3.

4th Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE PERTH PLATE—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for all horses.

Shipshape 9-7; Melesigenes 8-9; Galloping Major 8-10; Recall 7-7; Prince Khan 7-5; Chabootra 7-4.

5th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE TANSA PLAT .—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Arab Queen 9-4; Sarsam 8-10; Buick 7-3; Bushboos 8-5; Kabaila 8-4; Bulbul Hazar 7-7; Zozan 7-6; Samra Layall 7-4; Collector 7-2; Murat 7-2; Amir Akhlak 7-0; Mumrih 7-0; Misyer 6-13.

6th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE AINTREE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Berrydale 9e0; Billy Button 7-5; Almeida 8-11; Ternlet 8-11; Flourish 8-9; Aliment 8-7; Invercannie 8-6; Dopatta 8-6; Goollash 8-5; Dr. Strabismus 8-4; Glen Gowan 7-11; Lady Brendan 8-4; Pin Money 8-3; Heremia 8-3; Safety Match 8-2; Camille 8-2; Thracian Prince 7-13; Neddins 7-12; Cavern 7-10; Permarch 7-9; Zorawar 7-4.

7th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Kum Bak 9-7; Wall Street 8-11; Costaki Pasha 8-8; La Fontaine 8-8; Ootman 8-6; Criss Cross 8-4; Whoopee 7-13; Argus 7-4; Heritage 7-13; Seaton Ross 7-9; The Dawn Patrol 6-12.

8th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Knockdon 9-2; Rosette 7-4; Essexbrook 8-11; Gdeek Burn 8-7; D'Artagnan 8-6; Gift Horse 8-1; Inducement 8-5; Financier 8-1; Arthur 7-11; Young Bachelor 7-10; Dandy Brush 7-9; Sky Hawk 7-6; Miss Orkney 7-4.

9th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE AGRA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; and third Rs. 600. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Yawir Awar 9-10; Darianoor 9-4; Pasha 8-13; Watchmaker 8-9; Tennyson 8-7; Funny Face 8-7; Blue Flunnel 7-9; Rushdi 8-2; Amij 8-1; Nazam Bahadur 7-9; Jai Bhawani II 7-9; Black King 7-4; Riyad II 7-4; Quarry 7-4.

Training And Gallop Note

Wall Street And Seaton Ross Please On Track

Invercannie And Zorawar Show Improvement

The following gallops were noted during the week:—

EINGA (Munro) sported 4 furlongs on the grass. She is fit and well.

KUM BAK (R. Boy) covered 6 furlongs in excellent style. Will run well on Saturday despite his big weight.

WALL STREET (Selby) gave complete satisfaction when sent 6 furlongs on the grass. Likely to win again.

THRACIAN PRINCE (Marrable) TERNLET (Blyth) and THE DAWN PATROL (McCarthy) were sent 6 furlongs on the grass. The first named was the best.

LA FONTAINE (Munro) had GLEN GOWAN (Gethin) for company over 6 furlongs on the tan. Both moved well and are in fine fettle at the moment.

HERITAGE (Brace) shaped very well in a 6 furlongs gallop on the grass.

SEATON ROSS (Olaid) impressed over 6 furlongs. In great form.

CRISS CROSS (Dobie) and ARGUS (Stokes) travelled 6 furlongs. They are not fit yet.

WHOOPEE (R. Boy) and BILLY BUTTON (Stokes) were exercised over 6 furlongs. Fair.

SHIPSHAPE (Bowley) was superior to MELESIGENES (Bullock) over a mile on the tan.

ARTHUR (R. Boy) and PRINCE KHAN (Harding) galloped 9 furlongs. Keep an eye on the latter.

DOPATTA (Munro) beat two stablemates over 6 furlongs by a length. Must make amends for last defeat.

MAID OF ORLEANS (Munro) and HEREMIA (Blyth) went 6 furlongs, but they are not fit yet.

GOOLASH (Lowrey) and LOVELY ONE (R. Boy) spurted 3 furlongs in fine style. A fit pair.

INVERCANNIE (Bullock) held IBRANI (Bowley) all the way in a 6 furlongs gallop. The former has improved very much.

ZORAWAR (McCarthy) showed improvement when sent 6 furlongs.

ALMEIDA (Marrable) beat PERMARCH (Doyle) by a neck in a four furlongs spurt on the tan.

CAVERN (Marrable) pleased in a 6 furlongs gallop.

PICARO (R. Boy) showed that he is at his best in a 6 furlongs trial on the tan.

DR. STRABISMUS (Meherji) assisted FACINO (Gethin) in a 6 furlongs gallop. Fair.

INDUCEMENT (Dall Acqua) and CONCILLIATOR (Bullock) did pacework over a mile. Fair.

DANDY BRUSH (Burn) and ESSEXBROOK (B. McQuade) were given pacework for a mile.

FINANCIER (Gethin) and SABRINO (Meherji) traversed a mile on the tan. The latter is improving at a fast rate.

KNOCKDON (Graham) and RISQUE (Brace) travelled 9 furlongs on the grass. A fit pair.

D'ARTAGNAN (Stokes) had CORCY (Clarke) for company in a mile gallop on the grass. They moved well and are very well at present.

ROSETTE (Brace) was much superior to KNIGHT AT ARMS (Graham) over 9 furlongs.

GREEK BURN (Stokes) and POBIEDA (R. Boy) galloped a mile on the tan. G. Burn won by a length. A smart gallop.

ARAB QUEEN (Burn) and TAIR AL IRAQ (Brace) galloped ten furlongs. Arab Queen won by 6 lengths. Watch her.

ZOZAN (Evans) galloped ten furlongs. Fair.

VITA (Harding) galloped ten furlongs. Fair.

ZOOLUM (Dillon) and MISYER (Maurice) were sent ten furlongs. Both finished well.

SARSAM (R. Boy) galloped ten furlongs. Fit and well.

AMIR AKLAKH (Stokes) and AL HAMIL (Obaid) galloped an easy mile on the grass. Both finished well.

RIYAD II (Meekings) was extended over six furlongs on the grass. Good.

QUARRY (Dillon) galloped 6 furlongs. Still room for improvement.

YAWIR AWAR (Dillon) went an easy 6 furlongs. Well.

FUNNY FACE (Brace) and BLUE FUNNEL (Graham) galloped six furlongs on the grass. Funny Face was better.

BLACK KING (Stokes) beat NASH NASH (Doyle) over 6 furlongs.

TENNYSON (R. Boy) covered 6 furlongs. Fair.

NAZAM BAHADUR (R. Boy) shaped excellently in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

WATCHMAKER II (Marrable) was given an easy 7 furlongs gallop. Has improved.

WAEEL (Dobie) showed promise when sent a mile on the tan.

POMPEIUS (Northmore) finished in front of HAMDOON (McCloud) over 7 furlongs on the grass. The former can win when wanted.

MAHOOT (McCarthy went an easy mile. Fit and well.

TAIR AL ZAMAN (McCarthy) shaped well over 5 furlongs.

PASHA (Harding) was too speedy for GOOD EVENING (Meherji) over 6 furlongs.

SWETIE (Bullock) and CLAIRETTE (Dall Acqua) galloped 6 furlongs on the grass, the former won by a length

ACHIEVE (Burn) and MOUNTAIN DANCER (McQuade) went 6 furlongs on the tan. The former moved very freely.

HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS (Brace) and GRECIAN (Graham) galloped 6 furlongs on the grass. The former finished very strong.

RAJPYARI (Stokes) and FORMER (Dobie) galloped six furlongs on the tan. The latter was better.

KHALIL (Marrable) beat KAYID (McQuade) over 7 furlongs on the grass.

AL HAZAR (Bowley) did pacework over six furlongs. Well.

ABDUL MALIK (Dillon) galloped 7 furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

GURJISTAN (Stokes) galloped 6 furlongs on the grass. Fair.

ALHARITH (Obaid) beat a stable companion in a six furlongs gallop. Has improved.

TENNIS STAR

Miss Jenny Sandison, who is still India's leading tennis player. She has again been successful in tournaments all over the country.

VICTORY FOR RADIO FANS

City Fathers Vote For Installation Of Loud Speakers At Gateway Hall

Should citizens have the luxury of Radio sets with loud speakers in the Gateway Hall at Apollo Bunder? The Municipal Commissioner pleaded financial stringency, while other councillors opposed it on the ground that tax payers were too poor to afford this luxury in these hard times. All the same, the proposition was passed by a large majority.

The unique position which the Schools Committee enjoyed as an independent statutory body also came in for discussion and most of the councillors opined that the time had to come to review the situation and bring it on a par with other statutory bodies.

RADIO AT GATEWAY.

At the meeting of the Corporation on Thursday, Mr. Gulam-Hussain A Single moved that the Commissioner be requested to report as to the desirability and feasibility of providing Radio sets with suitable loud speakers in the Gateway Hall at the Apollo Bunder for the entertainment of the very large number of people who visit the pier in the evening for recreation purposes.

The Municipal Commissioner opposed the proposition on the ground of financial stringency and pointed out that the Standing Committee had even effected a cut in the bands for the city.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy said it was not at all a question of money, but if the Standing Committee were to utilise the grant made by them for the bands in the city for Radio sets in certain centres of the city, it would be cheaper and more enjoyable.

HARD TIMES.

Mr. V. N. Vedak and Mr. Shivdas Chapsey opposed it, as they thought it was a luxury which the Corporation could ill-afford in these hard times.

Mr. L. Tairsee humourously said if Messrs. Vedak and Shivdas found radio sets a luxury, then they could do away with the electric fans and even the costly chairs in the Corporation hall and do without them. The question was not of money or luxury, but whether the grant made for the bands in the city could not be used, if not in whole, at least in part, for radio sets in certain parts of the city.

Mr. G. G. Morarji and Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin supported the proposition which being put to vote was carried.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. P. Sabawalla then moved: That with a view to placing the Schools Committee on a par with the other statutory committees of the corporation, viz., the Standing Committee and the Improvements Committee and with a view to securing uniformity of policy in the administration of all Municipal Departments, the Corporation are of opinion that the Municipal Act should be amended so as to require that the Standing Committee should scrutinise the Budget proposals of the Schools Committee and frame therefrom Budget Estimates of the Committee on the same lines as those of other Departments and that the accounts of the Schools Committee should be maintained by the Chief Accountant along with those of the other Departments, a separate section for the same being created if necessary.

That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to prepare, in consultation with the Commissioner, draft amendments of the Municipal Act so as to give effect to the above proposals and to submit them for the approval of the Corporation."

Mr. Sabawalla pointed out that in 1912 the then Municipal Commissioner had expressed his apprehensions at the independent powers vested in the Schools Committee, and as far as last year, the Municipal Auditors had sent in a report to the Standing Committee against certain irregularities practised by the Schools Committee. If his proposition was passed, there would be better supervision over the Schools Committee and the Standing Committee will have proper perspective of the spending of money by the Schools Committee and it would prevent many irregularities.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker seconded the proposition.

Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. R. A. Gole opposed the proposition.

AMENDMENT

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment to refer the whole question to the Law, Procedure and Rules Committee.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the amendment and said although the Medical Relief Committee was spending lacs of rupees every year for the health of the city, it was not an independent body but was controlled by the Standing Committee.

COORDINATE AUTHORITY.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar also thought that there should be a co-ordinate authority and whether the Schools Committee should be brought on the par with other committees or not, should be investigated. In 1928-29 he said, the Standing Committee cut down Rs. 1,05,000 from the budget demands of the Schools Committee, and in spite of that, the Schools Committee saved more than a lac of rupees at the end of the year. It was explained away by the Schools Committee that they purposely demanded more money, so that if a cut was made by the Standing Committee they could cope with it!

Dr. P. G. Solanki opposed the amendment and the proposition.

Mr. L. G. Pradhan moved another amendment to refer the matter to a Special Committee which he named.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh seconded the amendment.

Prof. V. G. Rao saw no objection if the matter was referred to a committee, in view of the importance of the question.

At this stage Mr. Curtay moved the adjournment of the House as some of the Muslim councillors wanted to have their evening prayer and break fast owing to Ramzan but the House did not allow it. The Muslim members then left the hall, and the debate was proceeded with.

Mr. H. A. Lalji thought the matter would be better threshed out by a Special Committee.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta supported the amendment of Sir J. B. Boman Behram and said the Schools Committee worked not in the interest of the city, but in the interests of factions and communalism.

The question was put to vote and the amendment of Sir J. B. Boman Behram was agreed to as a substantative proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday.

ISMAIL GHAZANAVI'S ILL-HEALTH

Magistrate Adjourns Defamation Case

At the resumed hearing of the defamation case filed by Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, against Mr. Ismail Ghazanavi, an application for an adjournment of the case owing to the ill-health of the respondent was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday afternoon.

The Respondent stated that he had been detained in Bombay owing to this case and that for the past four months he had been keeping indifferent health and his present state of health was bad. As the application presented to the court on the previous day had been rejected, he prayed for an adjournment of the case to 23rd January.

Counsel for the prosecution not objecting, the Magistrate adjourned the case.

Marathi Paper Called On For Rs. 3,000 Security

The Government of Bombay served notices on Thursday under the Press Emergency Powers Act, calling on the keeper and publisher of the "Prabhat," a Marathi daily, to furnish a security of Rs. 3,000 each, to be deposited in cash.

AGA KHAN VISITS KURLA & THANA

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Jan. 11

H. H. the Aga Khan recently paid flying visits to Kurla, Thana and Mumbra "jamatkhanas", when a large number of his followers welcomed his Highness at the above three places.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY ANGLO-INDIAN

Police Arrest Accused At Bandra

On a complaint that Rs. 300 had been paid on a forged paying-in-slip, by the cashier of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., on January 5, the Palton Rd. Police arrested on Wednesday at Bandra H.E. Sherry, an Anglo-Indian. It was alleged that on January 5 last, Sherry went to the firm and asked to see Mr. Wood, working in the firm. He was later seen near the table of a head clerk from whose table he took a copy of the "Times of India" and was reading it. Subsequently, he left the office.

Pitale, a clerk in the cash department, later in the day found that Rs. 300 had been paid out on a voucher which had been forged. The matter was reported to the Police. They arrested the accused as he was seen loitering in the office on that day.

The Magistrate ordered the suspect to be remanded till Jan. 24, on an application made by Sub-Inspector Bansilal.

OLD LAG GETS TWO YEARS' R. I.

Ordered To Report Himself At Police Station After Release

One Benjamin Gospel alias William Andrews, was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Thursday on a charge of theft of property worth Rs. 300.

The prosecution case against the accused was that he was on visiting terms with one Daniel Ambrose Powar, living at Umerkhadi. On December 25, the accused went to the complainant's place in the evening, when all inmates excepting Powar had gone to a cinema. Powar himself was asleep. It appears, the accused stated to one of the persons present at the residence that he had come to take away a Hymn book. After taking it he left the place. When Powar got up, he discovered that Rs. 300 in currency notes, which he had kept in his trunk and some other articles were missing. He informed the police who arrested the accused two days later.

From further enquiries made it appears that the accused bought some jewellery and gave it some women of low reputes. Only property worth Rs. 67 was recovered from the accused.

The accused in his statement to the Court pleaded guilty to the charge. He further stated that he was relieved of the rest of the stolen amount by the woman. He admitted having had eight previous convictions.

In view of his previous record the Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and further ordered that the accused should report himself to the police every day for three years after release.

LIFTING OF BOYCOTT AND AFTER

Indian Merchants' Complaint Of Lack Of Freight Space For Shipments To Japan

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber sent the following telegram to the Government of India on Thursday:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber beg to bring to the notice of Government that in spite of duties on importations from Japan having been reduced and boycott of cotton supposed to have been lifted from Monday last, cotton shippers bitterly complaining that freight space for shipments to Japan is not allowed to them so far, by the Agent of the Japan Cotton Spinners Association in Bombay. The Committee believe that such agreements ought to be mutually simultaneous in operation."

Whenever you need a powerful, dependable antiseptic, turn to Listerine for sure results. Listerine kills more than 200,000,000 germs in 15 seconds, yet it is perfectly safe to use. As a gargle it helps prevent colds, coughs, sore throat . . . stops unpleasant breath. Applied to burns, cuts or bruises it soothes inflamed tissues and speeds up healing. Wherever you use it it destroys dangerous germs and insures complete cleanliness. Keep a bottle handy at all times.

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ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM CONDEMNED

Dr. Clifford Manshardt Urges International Action Against Wild Nationalism

"A highly important and ever-present threat is the inevitable conflict which follows in the wake of economic imperialism; and the only escape from this danger is some form of international planning," declared Dr. Clifford Manshardt, in a challenging speech entitled "Is Europe Heading Towards War," he delivered at the meeting organised by the League of Nations Union (Bombay), on Wednesday evening.

Mr Munshi presided.

"Every nation demands economic rehabilitation, and every rehabilitation always brings with it excessive Nationalism. Never has Nationalism been running so wild," declared Mr. Clifford Manshardt. "The patriot is not allowed to use his thinking power, the State does the thinking for him. The rise of nationalism and of dictators always go hand in hand."

THE NEWER METHOD.

The speaker observed that while in olden days Nationalism found its cohesion by a cry for a foreign war, the newer method seems to be the exploitation of prejudice and hatred as was seen in the persecution of the Jews in Germany to whip up the Nazi Unity. Nationalism, economic or political said the speaker, was opposed to internationalism even if the former found form in a cultural nationalism.

In dealing with the failure of the World Economic Conference and the Disarmament Conference, the speaker observed that, it was a curious fact that could not but be recognised that, the world was more or less in a pathological state and it was his opinion that the psychological mood was necessary to induce the 'will to peace' more than ever. The talk about currency stabilisation before the American dollar had been rehabilitated, the speaker characterised, as 'the greatest monkey wrench' that could be given to further warp the situation.

IMMEDIATE DANGER SPOTS.

"The immediate danger-spots of the day," declared the speaker, were 'the strained relations that exist between Russia and Japan. In regard to Manchurian affair, where Japan had established 'a puppet State' the speaker observed that, the result has been the steady rumbling of Soviet trains towards the Soviet Eastern Frontier; yet the speaker held that, war at present between Japan and Russia was not so imminent as was supposed, especially, as Russia was genuinely interested in her internal problems and rehabilitation to meet a possible menace at a distant future.

NAZI RATTLE.

Regarding the ever-present threat to peace afforded by the Nazi rattle, the speaker said, the root of the German situation could be traced to the Peace Treaty.

The net results of the Peace Treaty were that, reparations which could not be paid without German goods and loans, was pitched at an absurd figure that clogged the wheels of industry and increased unemployment to the point of a scandal. The German situation, said the speaker, was traceable to the Allied restrictions and reparations imposed on Germany.

ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM.

The speaker in dealing with the menace of economic imperialism, suggested remedies to end it, namely: tariff walls being removel, stabilisation of currencies and international solutions to problems that no one nation or a group of nations could solve, coordination in wage levels, in different nations, and organisation of free trade on international stability.

"There is a tremendous need to-day," said the speaker, "for all persons interested in progress to discuss intelligently these topics." And further supposed that the League Unions could be utilised for mobilising opinion in favour of peace.

BROACH, January 9.—The annual gathering of the local Stree Mandal met here on Sunday last at the town hall, where a musical entertainment was given by Miss Mehta and a beautiful dialogue was given by the members of the Mandal.

Engineering And Textile Section

Corrosion In Steam Boilers

Its Causes And Some Preventives

It has long been recognised that corrosion in steam boilers occurs by electro-chemical action. This may be caused by the electrical contact of two dissimilar metals, by the same condition arising from the presence of mill scale or impurities, by a state of strain, by local differences of temperature, or by a difference in concentration of the solution. But there has in the past been a great deal of uncertainty as to why corrosion occurred on a plate of pure metal immersed in pure, distilled water or in a uniform solution of salts, and it is satisfactory to know that this point appears to have been definitely cleared up within the last few years, writes Mr. J. B. Gander in the "Manchester Guardian."

Aston was probably the first to announce the theory that a difference in concentration in the dissolved oxygen of the liquid forming contact could give rise to cathodic and anodic areas, thus accounting for the fact that one part of a plate remained immune while another was attacked, but Evans showedthat this difference of concentration arises naturally when all conditions are equal at the start, and his arguments have since received ample corroboration. A simple experiment on the bench shows the action which occurs.

Corrosion occurs when a drop of distilled water or a solution of sodium sulphate and chloride is placed on a clean steel plate. The action start immediately, and as it proceeds it will be noticed that the outside of the drop is a shell of clear liquid, while the interior becomes filled with a cloudy substance which grows denser. The explanation is that when the drop is first placed on the metal surface the oxygen, which is at first uniformly distributed throughout the drop, unites with the metal, but only as regards the oxygen contained in the skin of the drop. The amount being exceedingly small, it has no appreciable effect, and it is replaced by the oxygen of the air in contact.

In the interior of the drop, however, this replacement does not occur, and so a deficiency of oxygen follows which gives the anodic condition to the meal in contact with the inside of the drop. This means that the part which is less exposed to air or oxygen is corroded, while the opposite, or cathodic, area is immune. The appearance is more pronounced with a solution of salts, but it is also clearly visible with distilled water, and on allowing the drops to evaporate to dryness the effects of corrosion are apparent. When sodium hydroxide, or caustic soda, is added to the drop corrosion is prevented, or, rather arrested, through the salts solution requires a greater amount of the hydroxide for protection than the distilled water.

PROTECTIVE FILMS.

Exactly how the caustic operates is not clearly known. It may be that a protective film is formed which prevents the continuance of corrosion as soon as it starts, or It may be that the oxygen concentration is equalled in some manner by the presence of the salt, but, in any case, the remedy is effective. A similar experiment more in line with boiler conditions is to place two steel plates in a cell holding a solution of salts, the plates being separated from each other by a parchment membrane and the'r upper extremities (above the solution) being wired to an ammeter. If a stream of air (free from carbon dioxide) is blown through a tube to impinge on the bottom of one of the plates so that it rises upwards in globules making contact with the metal it will be found that a current is developed flowing from the unaera'ed plate towards the other. The less-exposed plate is therefore the anode, and it is found that it loses weight in proportion to the current developed. With a sufficient caustic alkalinity this action is prevented.

It has long been known that hydroxyl concentration can be utilised to prevent or arrest corrosion. The elimination of air and oxygen from feed water has also been practised in the same connection, but only within the last few years has the relation been definitely established. But deaeration of the feed water is insufficient unless accompanied by caustic alkalinity, for oxygen may be evolved within the boiler from various causes, and both precautions are necessary. At very high pressures of steam generation the necessity becomes more imperative, for instead of being spread over a number of years the effects of corrosion may be apparent within a few days unless prevented.

It so happens that the treatments for inhibiting corrosion and preventing or limiting scale can be arranged to suit and assist each other. But an excess of caustic must be avoided, as liable to give rise to caustic embrittlement. This is generally considered to be caused by the action of a strong solution of caustic in disintegrating impurities held between the crystals of steel, the action being accelerated when strain increases. Therefore with the ordinary lime-soda or the base-exchange treatments (which both tend to give an excess of carbonate of soda, which decompises to form caustic under boiler conditions) the concentration of the latter must be controlled.

Sometimes it may be sufficient to add common sodium phosphate, which neutralises caustic and forms the trisodium phosphate of sodium, valuable in inhibiting corrosion as well as limiting scale. But when the amount of caustic formed is excessive the blow-down must be operated to suit conditions and the maintenance of the proper corbonate-sulphate ratio, which prevents the deposit of objectionable scale at reasonable densities and temperatures.

With high boiler pressures any treatment resulting in the presence of sodium carbonate in the boilers becomes inadmissible. Certainly at pressure of around 250lb. per square inch its decomposition is so rapid that it is uneconomical to use the salt for conditioning or to use other salts for the neutralisation of the products of decomposition. The question of using evaporated feed water exclusively therefore asises, and so the caustic must be introduced as a necessary ingredient of the boiler water.

But as, in spite of all precaution, other salts will accumulate, due to priming of the evaporators, leakage from condensers, e'c., control of scale conditions is also necessary. In the circumstances the common phosphate of sodium may be added to limit the caustic concern ration, but more usually it is the practice to use the trisodium phosphate in conjunction with a correct caustic content and proper de-aeration of the feed water. Incidentally the full properties of trisodium phosphate are not yet completely known. Recent tests appear to confirm the statement that it reduces concentrations tending to form scale to a much greater extent than can be accounted for by the accepted formulae for its chemical reactions.

JAPAN TO CONTROL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Cotton Interests Devise Powerful Central Organisation

Reports from Osaka state that there is ample likelihood of the formation of a powerful new machinery hinging around Japan Spinners Association and Japan Export Cotton Textile Association to control exports of cotton piece goods from Japan to British India.

The report further states that an organ will also e set up with the spinners association and the raw cotton importers association as its nucleus. The purpose of the latter association is to control imports of raw cotton.

More than 50 leading business men of Japan and Manchoukuo and high officials of Japanese and Manchoukuo governments, gathered at the Tokyo Commerce Industry Encouragement Hall, Marunouchi, Tokyo, to discuss various methods for furtherance of business relations between Manchoukuo and Japan. The subject of discussion included the following points:

1. Methods for improvement of trading methods now in practice between the two countries.
2. Improvement of shipping facilities;
3. Tariff question;
4. Quality of commodities exchanged etween the two countries;
5. Regarding the organizations for promotion of trade between the two countries.

INDIA'S WOOLLEN IMPORTS

European M. L. A. Shows How Britain May Overcome Jap Competition

According to the "Manchester Guardian," Mr. J. Ramsay Scott, who is a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and one of the commercial advisers to the Government of India, has written a memorandum, in which he has suggested to the leaders of the British woollen industry how, taking advantage of the Ottawa Agreement, the latter ought to initiate measures of protection against cheap Japanese goods

The last six years, Mr. Scott says, in his memorandum, have seen a considerable decrease of imports of British goods into India, and it seems as though the British woollen industry had not realised that the Ottawa Agreement offers it a chance to regain its lost position. The new Safeguarding of Industries Bill, which is designed to protect Indian industries against depreciated exchange and other factors which permit imports at prices under the Indian cost of production, should enable India to take action against any one particular country. Great Britain should ask for and obtain a 10 per cent preference under the Ottawa Agreement for all her woollen imports as she has done for woollen piece goods, where her imports now pay 25 per cent, as against those of foreign countries, which pay 35 per cent duty. If woollen goods imported from Japan are assessed at a much higher duty, then there is ample opportunity for Britain to increase her share of woollen imports. The depreciated currency of Japan is not only killing the indigenous industry but is replacing imports from Britain.

EXTENT OF COMPETITION.

The memorandum states that in 1927-8 imports of British woollen piece goods were 7,000,000 yards, or 38 per cent of the total, whereas in 1932-3 they were only 2,800,000 yards, or 20 per cent. Imports from Japan dropped to 121,000 yards in 1931-., but last year, at 1,412,000 yards, they regained their 1927-8 level. A high duty against Japanese goods should enable Great Britain to regain ground lost to France and Italy, which have maintaned their shares of 4,500,000 yards and 3,500,000 yards respectively in the same period, imports of British woollen hosiery have fallen from 95 per sent to 42 per cent of the total, while Japan last year, owing to the depreciation of the yen, supplied nearly 57 per cent. The Indian hosiery industry has been so badly hit that a duty of at least 150 per cent against Japan would be required to restore equilibrium; a 10 per cent preference for British goods would be a great help. In rugs and blankets the British share of the trade has fallen from 18 per cent in 1927-8 to 1½ per cent last year, while Italy's has risen rom 33 per cent to 90 per cent. Italy specialises in rugs made entirely from shoddy and other wastes, and Mr. Scott thinks that they could be made in this country. Meanwhile, the cheap Italian rugs have told heavily on the domestic industry, and 75 per cent of the plant in Indian mills is lying idle. Japan is now beginning to compete, and it would be advisable to ask for a preference at once.

In shawls imports have fallen from over 1,000,000 to 300,000, and Great Britain's share from 176,000 to under 11,000. The decrease in numbers is probably due to larger imports under the heading of piece goods, as shawl cloth is imported in the piece and dyed in India, and then cut and fringed to be sold as shawls. Britain has asked for no preference under the Ottawa Agreement, and does not seem to have taken much interest in this class of goods. Japan has increased her imports from 2,476 in 1931-2 to 58,338 in 1932-3 and 69,720 for the six months of 1933-4. Japan is the largest importer this year. The declared value of Japanese imports is 1s. 6d. per shawl, while that of other countries is 4s. 6d.

WHERE PREFERENCE HELPS.

In 1927-8 and 1928-9 worsted for weaving and knitting wools were shown together and amounted to pust over 1,000,000lb. In 1932-3 they amounted to 1,900,000lb.; Great Britain's share was about 50 per cent but has now dropped to 25 per cent. In weaving yarn Great Britain's share has dropped to 160,000lb., but as she now enjoys a 100 per cent. preference under the Ottawa Agreement and the tariff has now been lowered from 25 per cent to 20 per cent, she ought to be able to improve her position this year. Japan has just entered the market, with 50,000lb. in 1932-3, but for the first six months of 1933-4 her imports have exceeded 400,1 700,000lb., or over 56 per cent of the total imports. In knitting wools Great Britain asked for a 10 per cent preference against foreign countries and has improved her position by 100 per cent in the last four years. There is no reason why she should not do better, for when 10 per cent preference was given under the Ottawa Agreement the tariff was also lowered to 20 per cent Japan has also entered the market, and the imports of 187,000lb. in 1932-3 and 256,000lb. in the first six months of 1933-4 show that she is getting a larger share this year, so that it is to be feared that she will cause a drop in British imports unless action is taken immediately. Indian manufacturers, who are already badly hit, will no doubt ask for assistance under the Safeguarding of Industries Bill.

In carpets and rugs, imports have dropped from 3,000,000lb. to just under 200,000lb., and British goods have fallen from 300,000lb to 80,000lb., while Persia has maintained her average of about 8;0,000lb. The chief cause of the decline has been the fall in imports from Italy from 2,500,000lb. to under 10,000lb., Germany from 80,000lb. to 1,500lb., and France from 37,000lb. to under 1,000lb. There is not much room for importation as there is a large indigenous industry capable of manufacturing all grades, which should extend its exports to Great Britain as a result of the Ottawa Agreement.

INFLUENCE OF YEN.

A duty of 100 per cent on Japanese woollen piece goods, Mr. Scott calculates, would put Japan on a basis comparable with that of the other countries interested len piece goods would have cost when the exchange stood at about 137½ rupees per 100 yen, a purchase of 100 yen's worth of woollen piece good would have cost in India 137½ rupees, plus 25 per cent duty, or about 172 rupees. To-day, taking the exchange at 80 rupees per 100 yen, the same purchase would cost 80 rupees, plus 35 per cent duty, or 108 rupees. If allowance is made for the extra cost of raw material a duty of 100 per cent, instead of 35 per cent, would raise the cost to the previous level of 172 rupees.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1934

DOLLAR STABILISATION

President Roosevelt, addressing the U. S. Congress on January 3, said that his gold programme had a two-fold purpose—strengthening the whole financial structure and arriving eventually at an exchange medium of a less fluctuating character. Fermanent currency stabilisation was a long way off. He felt that many nations were weak and their budgets were so unbalanced that world-wide stabilisation would be impossible. However, according to latest information from New York, leading financiers expect the devaluation of dollar and its stabilisation at current foreign exchange value by about the end of the present month. In these days of daily changing political and economic conditions, it will not be surprising to see stabilisation unexpectedly achieved.

Depression And After

During the recent abnormal international trade depression, every country was on the verge of an economic collapse. Continued fall in trade decreased Government revenues and heavy industries were faced with a crisis. There was no way of escape and every country, to protect its own industries, raised its tariff walls and when this remedy failed to have the desired effect, there was a race for currency depreciation. Sterling, which was considered the international standard of values, went off the gold standard. The Japanese yen and other currencies also followed the same course, securing, as a result, a temporary improvement of trade. Between November 1931 and March 1933, the United States of America suffered heavily and the internal economic situation became so bad that there occurred one of the worst financial crises which resulted in the closing down of hundreds of banking institutions in that country. President Roosevelt lost no time in tackling the grave situation and immediately devalued the dollar with a double motive. His main intention was to raise internal commodity prices with a view to increase the purchasing capacity of farmers and assist industrial establishments. The other object was to export, on a large scale, huge stocks of cotton and wheat and assist exports of manufactured goods to foreign countries by lowering the value of the dollar. This "New Deal" was severely criticised and everybody feared that his many-fold experiments, A.A.A., I.N.A., Blanket Codes, processing taxes, expenditure on public works, reduction of working hours and raising of wages would lead to some disaster. But so far President Roosevelt has successfully carried his inflationship through uncharted seas. The people are with him and he is pushing forward his recovery programme despite threats by propagandists of the "sound-money" theory. He has unhesitatingly favoured bi-metalism and the Coinage Committee has decided to begin consideration of a general programme of stabilisation of the dollar, as well as the question of the future of silver.

Chances Of Stabilisation

What are the chances of stabilisation? For the last few weeks the dollar has been fluctuating within a narrow range around 5.10. Thus it seems that it is stabilised around the present level, or that the Washington administration does not wish to devalue it from that level. At the present value of the dollar in comparison with other foreign currencies, there is no direct disadvantage to the export trade of America. Even the Ottawa Agreement becomes ineffective and to-day America is on the same level as other countries which have depreciated their currencies, so far as the export trade is concerned. Thus there seems a strong probability of the stabilisation of the dollar around the present level. However, in case of emergency, the President will have the option to make use of the power granted to him under the Thomas' Amendment of the Farm Bill to devalue the dollar by 50 per cent. This move for stabilisation may constitute the basis of international negotiations on currency stabilisation and lowering of Tariff walls. There is too much of economic nationlism to-day in the world and an utter absence of mutual trust and effective co-operation. But, since the London Silver Agreement has been ratified by President Roosevelt and since both Canada and Mexico are expected to ratify it in the near future, it is possible that the work of the World Economic Conference may again be resumed in a spirit of effective co-operation and mutual trust, reviving hopes of far-reaching effects on international economic and financial conditions

Broken Reeds

The farcical discussion in the Legislative Assembly evoked by the questions asked by Sir Cowasji Jehangir about the mural decorations of India House revealed clearly two things. First, the conditions in India which materially influence its artistic destiny; second the conditions in London which, ultimately, and in actual facts, control, govern and dictate that influence and destiny. The Government of India rely on pompous vagueness, transparent excuses and, above all, on the unfailing jocularity of certain irresponsible members of the Central Legislature to side-track inconvenient inquiries and to defeat the demands of art and artists in India. Financial stringency is the magic phrase that the wise invariably employ to cover innumerable blunders. The Government of India sought to rely on that wisdom. But the device failed to serve them on the occasion. Facts were clearer and truth more effective than magic. What are the facts? It was not financial stringency which was responsible for the shelving of the Prize of Delhi Scheme. For, the South Kensington scheme for India House secured the funds at precisely the moment they were denied for the Indian scheme. Again, financial stringency did not prevent the re-employment of the South Kensington nominees at India House, notwithstanding Mr. Shilidy's categorical denial in the Council of State. Despite inquiries, the Government of India have been unable as yet to offer the information to the public about the exact amount of expenditure incurred for the South Kensington project of decorations at India House. Financial stringency could not be measured without the facts and figures which the Government of India would not reveal.

The Government of India rely, in the alternative, on the sonorous vagueness which High Commissioners in London, past and present, transport to India. Sir Atul Chatterji, the ex-High Commissioner in London, after having employed Indian revenues for South Kensington art ambitions, expresses "the personal hope" about the employment of artists other than the South Kensington nominees. There seems to be altogether far too much of the "personal" element in regions of art influenced by India House. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra forgets the "personal hope" of his predecessor and promptly indulges on his own personal initiative in a second "self-contained" scheme of decoration of which neither the Government of India nor the ex-High Commissioner appear to have knowledge. As a last, desperate, resource the Government of India rely on the obliging attentions of irresponsible wits in the Central Legislature. They may be as witty and jocular as they like. But those who watch and fight for the unfettered advancement of art in India have, let them be assured, no intention whatever of permitting their costly and philistine merriment. It is out of place and, decidedly, unworthy of their rank and position. They should have listened to and studied the case which Sir Cowasji Jehangir placed before them. If they could not listen to and study the particular case of the repeated exclusion of artists in the Presidency from the India House decorations, they should at least have made some effort to understand the national implications of the case which Bombay has the courage to present and advocate. The hard fact is that no single responsible individual or art institution in India was consulted about the South Kensington scheme of decorations at India House or of the re-employment of its pet nominees. The national implications of that fact are obvious. Art in India cannot even hope to think of its present or future if it cannot remain unfettered by alien interference and dictatorship. To-day, Bombay has illustrated that sad fact by the sad plight of artists in this Presidency, to-morrow the artists in other provinces will begin to be articulate. When that happens, they will demand from their irresponsible representatives in the Assembly more than the gratuitous merriment they thought fit to inflict on their constituencies.

The Government of India may, therefore, rest assured that they rely on broken reeds. Neither the financial bugbear, the pompous vagueness, the "personal" note of High Commissioner nor the merriment of the members of the Central Legislature will help them to screen for all time the impertinent interference and dictatorship sought to be imposed by monopolising coteries in London. Nothing short of definite well-planned, responsible schemes of employment, like the one the Prize of Delhi Scheme outlined, will satisfy new India.

IS AYURVEDA A SCIENCE?

A Reply To Lieut. Col. Sokhey

(By R. K. VALVEKAR, B.Sc., Professor, Prema Medical College, Tungabadra.)

Lt.-Col. Sokhey in his address to the Science Congress on Thursday last, referring to the demand for institutions of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine says that these systems being unscientific do not deserve any expenditure of money and encouragement. He could have got on praising allopathy without sounding the discordant note against the indigenous systems of medicine of which he seems to know but little. If he did, he would have realised that in science mere indictment is not criticism. We do not know what Dr. Sokhey means by science. But we do know this: that every science has three aspects", theory; methodology and application to human needs. If a system is satisfactory in all these three aspects, then surely it is scientific. I daresay the Unanis will speak for themselves, my purpose here being only to examine the Ayurvedic system from these three aspects.

Comprehensive System.

The greatness of the theory of any system depends upon its vastness of comprehension and its potentiality for rational growth. In this respect, an honest study of Ayurveda will show that its fundamentals in point of clarity of reason stand second to none. Ayurveda does not see its way to take man as an isolated being from the universe he is in. The field covered by Ayurveda, therefore, extends to the whole of the environment surrounding him. It considers the mind as much as it does the body and its subtle forces, and shows their inter-relationship and influence on each other. The West, till recently, only considered the physical and chemical aspects of man and medicine. The influence of seasons, place, time, and other factors are seriously being studied only of late in the West. The experiments on vitamins and hormones, too, have yet to be co-ordinated and incorporated into the theory of western medicine. Dr. Sokhey ought to know that all this knowledge which the West is just coming to, forms the first principles, the wide and universal basis on which Ayurveda is developed, of course in its own way and with its own terminology. If Dr. Sokhey should learn how the Indians have studied drugs and understand the principles in terms of "Rasa," "Veerya," "Vipaka," and "Prabhava," with an open mind, I assure him that he will not fail to add much to his own and the Western world's knowledge too, especially about the things mentioned above.

Varying Methods.

Coming now to the question of methodology, it must be noted that different Sciences and systems have different modes. The only thing that we have to make sure of in any mode is that the observations are true and accurate. The method of Ayurveda, peculiar and different from the Allopathic one though it be, can surely prove and substantiate its accuracy, and efficiency, in clinics which alone in medicine is the touch-stone and has the right to say the last word about the truth of any method or theory.

The third point is the question of application to human needs. From a survey of the cases treated by the doctors of Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani systems in India, it is abundantly clear that the vast majority of cases treated and cured go to the credit of

(Continued on Page 7)

INDIA'S SALT INDUSTRY

Why It Must Be Protected

(By P. R. LELE).

The Karachi Salt Association has done well to focus the attention of the public on the present precarious condition of the Indian Salt Industry, and the Committee of Buyers and Shippers' Chamber has also done well to "support the representation of the Karachi Salt Association for extension of the Salt Protection Act for a minimum period of five years."

NATIONAL TRAGEDY.

The present problem in connection with the Indian Salt Industry arises out of the fact that the eastern part of the Indian continent depends for its salt on imports of seaborne salt, which are received at the ports of Chittagong and Calcutta. The total salt imports in India during twelve months April 1932 to March 1933 amounted to 5,44,124-tons, out of which these two ports took up 5,43,821 tons, and this year may be taken as a normal year. It was considered by the public in this country a real tragedy that India should still depend upon foreign supplies for this most essential article of livelihood.' During the year 1926 the Taxation Inquiry Committee recommended that measures must be taken to make India self-supporting in the matter of salt. But the Government of India did not care for this recommendation while the Central Board of Revenue maintained that Salt Industry could not be considered a basic industry of this country. Government of India would not refer the question to the Tariff Board until they were censured by the Assembly during the Budget Session of 1929. The Tariff Board was then asked to consider and before the Report of the Board could be submitted, the great movement against Salt Tax was launched during 1930. The publication of the Tariff Board Report was followed by the appointment of the Salt Survey Committee. At page 11 of that Committee's Report, you read the following:—

"We think, there is no ground for assuming that, with imports from Aden, India cannot easily be made self-supporting in the matter of salt supply; and even the continent itself can, when areas suitable for salt manufacture but at present lying idle, are developed, supply all the crushed salt that Bengal needs."

The year 1930-'31 (i.e. the year of the first C.D. movement), was one of those hectic years, each one of which concentrates the normal activities of a decade or even of a century. Government of India more under duress than out of conviction, asked the Assembly to elect a Special Committee to be called the 'Salt Industry Committee.' The Government have announced that their attitude would be one of responsiveness to this Committee, and through the Committee to the Legislative Assembly. On the recommendation of this Committee the Finance Member moved a Bill during the Budget Session, which was enacted by the Central Legislature as Act XIV of 1931. This Act imposed an additional customs duty on every maund of imported foreign salt at the rate of four and a half annas. Being in the nature of an experiment the Act was limited in duration to one year only and the Salt Industry Committee was ordained to continue.

CONTRARY VIEWS.

The Committee is continuing even now, and has altogether submitted three Reports. Act XIV of 1931 was extended with effect till 31st March, 1931 on the basis of the second report of the Salt Industry Committee. On the basis of the third Report, dated 14th March, 1933, the Act was amended and extended again for one year. The amendment was that the additional duty was reduced to two and a half annas per maund and the price at which Government could require manufacturers to tender salt was reduced to Rs. 54|12, the price desired by the Committee being

(Continued on page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CRIPPS RETRACTS.

As was only to be expected, Sir Stafford Cripps' announcement of his intentions raised a veritable storm of protest and denunciation before which he has perforce had to flee. Whether or no the reference to "Buckingham Palace" could correctly be "construed as a criticism of the King's impartiality in political affairs," Sir Stafford has done well in "retracting it" if only because of his own colleagues, who had promptly repudiated him. But the mischief does not die here. If damage to election prospects is to be avoided, Sir Stafford, who has gone so far, should go a little further and forestall opponent's propaganda. He should give a positive and fairly effective definition of "Buckingham Palace" unrelated to the Monarch, and keep on "hammering" at that definition.

A HURRICANE TOUR.

The dash and energy with which Gandhiji is pursuing his Harijan tour are amazing and would put to blush much younger persons. To have travelled, during the nine days' Andhra tour, 1,691 miles—Gandhiji has never indulged in travelling "de luxe,"—and addressed 60 meetings, not to mention the numerous interviews and endless correspondence that fill his leisure moments, is indeed, a record for a man of sixty-five. We only hope he is not tempting nature too far. It seems as if the very success which naturally rewards his tremendous earnestness, sustained him in his otherwise exhausting propaganda, carried on from week to week. He has good reason to remark that the present tour has strengthened his belief that untouchability is fast dying. That he opened twelve temples in Andhra and received Rs. 70,000, mostly from poor people, is but one sign of the caste Hindus' support to his cause.

"JUSTICE DONE!"

Van der Lubbe, listless and impassive as always, was guillotined in Leipzig on Monday, the executioner declaring that justice had been done. This functionary acting in vindication of "justice", and announcing it, in evening dress and white gloves serves aptly as a symbol of Nazi mentality. The Reichstag Fire Trial proved, if anything, the failure of the official case that the fire was the result of an organised communist conspiracy. Van der Lubbe's whole demeanour during and after the trial lent considerable strength to the impression that if he was not quite insane, he was not altogether sane either.

JUSTIFIABLE DISAPPOINTMENT

Yet, despite these two extenuating circumstances, he has been guillotined for a crime, which, when it was committed, was not punishable with the "extreme penalty". The Dutch Government did its best to save this unfortunate young man from the gallows. It pleaded with the German Government for the commutation of the sentence on grounds of reason and justice. The response is an "unexpectedly" hurried decapitation. Was it to placate, in view of the failure of the Fire Trial, the more hot-headed among the Nazis? Be that as it may, the Dutch Government is justifiably "very disappointed". And its disappointment is shared by the whole of the civilised world

ADVANCE HINDI.

The annual report of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha of Madras for the year 1932-'33 testifies to the admirable work done by this institution during the fifteen years of its existence. Through its wide and ceaseless propaganda the Sabha has enabled over 70,000 men to acquire a working knowledge of Hindi, and over 26,000 persons have appeared for its various examinations. The growing popularity of its examinations may be gauged from the fact that, as many as 8,641 candidates sat for its various examinations in 1932 as against 3,691 in 1931. The Sabha now possesses more than a thousand centres of work, has trained about 700 Hindi teachers and has published about 60 books, the number of copies printed being not less than 6,50,000. One of its most popular publications is the "Hindi-English Self-Instructor," than which we have not seen a better introduction to Hindi for an English-knowing student. About three years ago, we suggested that the Sabha might start a centre in Bombay. We are glad, it has now done so, and that its Bombay classes are efficient and popular.

A WISE MEASURE.

The Madras Government may be congratulated on its wisdom in remitting land revenue to the extent of about 60 lakhs in some extreme cases where the ryots had little or nothing wherewith to pay the revenue. If the destitute ryots were to forfeit their lands, it would have been difficult for the Government to find, at present, buyers prepared to pay the normal revenue. Indeed, the distress in several parts of Madras is much worse than the Government has realised, and the Finance Committee itself recommended remission on a more generous scale. The depression has in fact spread all over the country. The Punjab and the U. P. Governments have already found it necessary to sanction fair measures of remission. In Bombay, however, the Government has, so far, only made a show of suspension or remission as the relief allowed is utterly inadequate. Lectures on rural uplift can hardly be a substitute for genuine relief.

Press Views

A Stepping Stone

The calling of a constituent Assembly may be, and perhaps is the next step to the next, but it is the immediate programme that needs joint formulation. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru has belittled an All-Parties Conference. We ourselves have no faith in an All-Parties Conference which is called by one party, and in which recognition is given to parties and interests which are no parties and no interests at all, and consist of groups desirous of Government patronage, having no following, and existing to frustrate all efforts at joint action. But we do feel that if a conference of all those parties which are known to be sincere, patriotic and representative is called, much may be done to devise an immediate programme, and to discover ways and means for joint action. In any case such a conference offers one means whereby political life can be revived in the country. Perhaps it may also serve as a stepping stone towards the calling of a real constituent Assembly.—"National Call."

Ominous Possibilities

The other noticeable feature of the speech is the rapturous welcome accorded by the Viceroy in his very first public pronouncement since made to the unholy pact between Bombay and Lancashire which is described by him as ushering a "new era in the commercial relationships of India and the United Kingdom." This unusual warmth of language, natural in a cause so dear to the Viceregal heart, has but one meaning and that is that at the earliest possible opportunity the Pact will be ratified and given the sanctity of legal enactment, be it ever so much a fact that the Pact has been denounced throughout the country and that the Bombay millowners, including the predominant European element, represent at the best 40 per cent of the millowning interests of India. So far as we are concerned, neither of these sure and certain possibilities will surprize us.—"Searchlight."

"Wait And See"

"Wait and See" Mr. Jayakar is reported to have said when a Pressman asked him if the fears entertained in India that the White Paper would be whittled down were justified. It was a wrong question that the Pressman put. Indians are more interested in a genuine and substantial improvement of the White Paper than in the whittling down of it. Mr. Jayakar thinks that "the position would be clarified and the gloom in the political horizon would be dissipated if Mahatma Gandhi could be persuaded to come forward with definite suggestions along what line to modify the White Paper. This is an expectation which is hardly likely to be fulfilled. Mr. Jayakar believes that a united Indian demand to the British public and the British House of Commons will produce a "marvellous effect." We regret we are unable to share Mr. Jayakar's optimism, although it is far more advisable to agitate and agitate than to sit idle and count the stars.—"A. B. Patrika."

Tete-a-Tete

"BARODA ADMINISTRATION
Official Review Records All-Round Progress."
Even in absentee Rulership?

* * * *

Cornered by the Press at Poona Mr. M. R. Jayakar resolutely declined to add anything to his previous statements except "We get what we deserve."

Brief and succinct, Mr. Jayakar's moral is convincingly explanatory also. It explains fully a number of things, the R. T. C., the J. P. C., the W. P.—and M. R. J. See?

* * * *

By the way, the conveners of the All-Party Conference seem to be determined to ignore the weighty advice of Mr. Jayakar. They are proceeding with arrangements on the basis of definite rejection of the White Paper scheme.

No wonder that Mr. Jayakar should have left Bombay for Poona in disgust. And Bombay and Poona rightly get what they respectively deserve.

* * * *

His Highness the Aga Khan paid "flying visits" to Kurla, Thana and Mumbra. H. H. couldn't do otherwise considering that his visit to India itself is "flying." He can only manage flights within Flight, as it were.

* * * *

We now know what is the matter with the U. S. A., why exactly is it subject to all sorts of misfortunes. No, we are not alluding to "Racketeering", Gangster rule, Volstead Act or the repeal of it. No, no, these are mere trifles.

* * * *

The real trouble with the poor country is that its President is gold mad. He wants to burden the country with as much of it as possible instead of encouraging its flight—the right way. How can the U. S. A. progress economically if its movements are hampered Sindbad-like?

Clear? No? Well then, you don't deserve an invitation to Government House.

* * * *

H. E. Setsuzo Sawada: "I saw the Taj at sunset and again at dawn and I admired India's wonder architecture."

Thanks awfully. But what is His Excellency up to now?

* * * *

In his last letter to his wife, Stavisky wrote "To disappear for ever is the best proof of my love that I can give you."

Couldn't he give the best proof a little earlier? It might have saved the poor victims of the Bayonne fraud and 'their' love a lot of acute misery.

* * * *

"Muslim Knocked Down By Cow"
—News item.

Ladies and gentlemen! If there is any one among you who still believes in the possibility of Hindu-Muslim Unity let him, or her, come forward.

* * * *

May Van der Lubbe's soul rest in peace! It has reasons to.

It has been turned out of its abode, no doubt. But what are the inconvenience and pain of the wrench involved in the enforced exodus compared to the glory of the method used?

* * * *

Had Van der Lubbe lived, how could he have received tribute for his "conviction."? And any way, he would have eventually died probably a natural death, but possibly also by hanging. The fact is that he has been spared the "ignominy" of doing some traitorous" act. For, while there's life there's possibility of everything.

Aint the Nazi wunderbad? Raise your arms, spread your palms. Oh yeah, he deserves salute with both hands.

* * * *

M. Titulesen v. Madame Lupescu. Affairs of State in King Carol's domain are assuming a romanto—poetic form, complete with rhyme and, also, reason.

* * * *

"BURMESE WOMEN ARE PROGRESSIVE
They Have Never Had To Fight For Anything, Says Dr. Ma Saw Sa."

That only proves an extraordinarily unfeminine state of stagnation.

* * * *

The birth of a baby white elephant in Burma is announced. The welcome event has occurred just in time. When his "bideshi brother", whose advent into the world Dai Hoare is labouring hard to hasten, arrives in Burma, the Swadeshi youngster would, no doubt, be ready to greet him with open arms.

Readers' Views

H. O. H. FETE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Esplanade Maidan has at last begun to hum with the thud of hammers, busily piling up the logs that we hope will soon produce the H. O. H. Fete, which is being organised in aid of the Hospitals Maintenance Fund. The cause is laudable, inas-much as it is obviously conducive to the relief of the poor suffering citizens of Bombay. A large number of enthusiastic and zealous workers have come forward on every side to make it a great success at a very great sacrifice of time which they could very well devote to many of their own communal charities all as urgently (if not more) in need of financial assistance as this particular Fund. However just at this juncture, it is very imperative to remind and draw the attention of our ever-generous and cosmopolitan Bombay public that it is no use filling the coffers of Government for the maintenance of its Hospitals, if when that august institution in the near future, desiring to commence retrenchment, starts by cutting down the beds of the poor in its large hospitals such as J. J. Hospital, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, etc. If Government feels the need of practising economy even in the direction of hospitals, it should definitely do so by putting a higher cut than the 10 per cent on the higher officials of its staff, rather than deprive a poor helpless sick and wounded street coolie of his bed and treatment, which is, in other words, depriving him of an opportunity to get over his ailments and start his working life afresh. If this be not found practicable, Government should devise some other ways and means. We feel sure that when our Hospital "Burra Sahebs," look upon the question in this light they will not mind giving up a few luxuries in the cause of real suffering. We sincerely wish the H.O.H. Fete every success, but we fervently hope, that nothing may happen in the near future, to make us regret having spent our time, money and energy on the Esplanade Maidan, for if we do, then we fear this may be the last Hospital Fete for many a long day.—Yours, etc.,

BAPSEY SABAVALA.

The Retreat,
Colaba, Jan. 11.

Karnatak Lacks Publicity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—During the Christmas, the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" were fed to surfeit with reports of conferences galore throughout the length and breadth of India. Every province seemed animated with the spirit of taking stock, as though, of its year's work and all pursuits measured their march in their own spheres. In the Bombay Presidency Marathi and Gujerati people had quite a bumper crop of conferences and seemed to be full of life. What was Karnatak doing all the while? All-India may think, and think reasonably, that she has sot been functioning nay, has been moribund; for while reports have reached the ears of mother India from all children of their activities, progress and aspirations, Karnatak has been skulking behind as if she has no account to give of her life or her life's purpose. But the fact is that Karnatak is pulsating with an exuberance of life in every limb of hers but she has not the alertness of her sisters in announcing to her mother her activities. She has not felt the need of publicity for her or for her activities. But because of this neglect or abnegation of publicity on her part, other sisters of hers may feel anxious about her health and even of her life.

It is really pitiable that Karnatak should have such apathy towards publicity. Is publicity to be discarded as if it were flattery? Is our existence to be felt by others with the help of stethoscopes and such other things or it is to be shown by our movements and normal functionings? Publicity serves as a beacon light in the onward march; it is an inspiration for further intensive and extensive work and is the very warrant which ensures for us a definite place in the comity of people. It is something like a catch or a brake that arrests retrograde motion or makes a downward drag impossible. It is, to say the least, an effective check on our dereliction. By neglecting publicity to herself and her manifold activities, Karnatak has been doing an irreparable disservice to the spirit of progress that is permeating the very life of India.

The English news-paper in this Presidency and, most of all, the "Bombay Chronicle", has not been prejudiced against the aspirations of any part of the Presidency. It accords space for reports, views and claims of every part of our province and of every section of its people. It is uncharitable, to suppose it will deny space for news, notes or enunciation of claims of Karnatak. Inspite of opportunities thus freely given, if the Kannada people are tardy in utilising them or are totally oblivious of their responsibilities in communing with the out-side world, the obloquy of being backward must lie heavy on them.—Yours, etc.,

KANNADIGA.

Bijapur, January 9.

A Forecast

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On January 6 at about 8 p.m. Mercury forms a strong aspect with Uranus which will cause a rapid fall in temperature. The next day Moon conjoins with Saturn and Venus which will lower the temperature with heavy clouds and rain. The same midnight Mars conjoins with Saturn and some hours after the planet will reach to same declination with Saturn is liable to cause atmospheric disturbance within a very short period resulting in a storm.—Yours, etc.,

H. R. RAJANI.

Bhavnagar, January 9.

IS AYURVEDA A SCIENCE?

(Continued from page 6).

the two latter systems. Also be it noted that a large number of chronic ases given up as hopeless or incurable by Allopathic doctors are successfully cured by Ayurvedic ors. Nothing that does lasting good o man can be irrational.

What Is TrueScience?

The argumet that Ayurveda is irrational thoun effective, and, therefore, mus be rejected has no meaning, fo as every thing in this world s connected by cause and effec no desired effect is possible) be produced unless some rsonable cause, known or unknon is there. May be, by the procedre of an infant Science this still emains to be discovered. But te case of Ayurveda is different i its development stands on th firm plinth of subtly rational an vastly comprehensive principl.

One word before close. If Allopathy has its chievements, Ayurveda too has i own.' But it is not science wh accepts one and rejects the oer only because the methods dier. True Science consists in nthesising all that is rational and goes to make humanity happier whatever their source or time ay be—Eastern or Western, ant or modern. Hasty inferenceare the betrayal of Science. Th scientific spirit, which Dr. khy so much pleads for, should have first and last an open mi. Can Science too have caste?

MESSAGE OF KHADDAR

Masses Ever Ready To Listen, Says Bajaj

C. P. & BERAR TOUR PROGRAMME

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 11.

In a press interview, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said, that he believed the confusion such as is prevailing at present in the political field was in no way a long drawn one. As there is an atmosphere of general weariness among the Congress intelligentsia, he felt all the more called upon to take to some constructive programme as soon as he was fit for work.

MASSES EVER READY.

He said, he expected a good response from his province in his contemplated programme of constructive work through khaddar. He observed that the masses in his province as elsewhere, were as ready as ever to listen to a message of hope and reconstruction.

C. P. & BERAR POUR.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will inaugurate his campaign of constructive work including Khadi propaganda to-morrow by addressing a public meeting at Wardha. On January 13 he visits Deoli, Sonegaon and Nagzari, on the 14th Paunar, Kharangna, Arvi and Verul and on the 15th Pulgaon.

His tour will extend to the whole of C. P. and Berar.—(United Press.)

HYDERABAD CROWN PRINCESS

Party At Princess Mary Gymkhana

(From A Correspondent).

The arrival of the Crown Princess Dure Shahawar, consort of Crown Prince Azam Jah Bahadur of Hyderabad, by an Italian steamer on Monday morning, was an event of very great rejoicings amongst the Musalmans of the city. It showed what popularity the daughter of ex-Khalifa Abdul Majeed enjoys in India. A large number of Muslim representatives of the city, including Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, M.L.A., Mr. Jitekar, M.L.A., Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Asaf Fyzee, Barrister, Principal, Government Law College, Mr. Shujauddin Khan, D.P. M.G., and Kazir Naziruddin Barrister, were present at the Bunder to receive her. The Muslim representatives waited at the main entrance of the Hall, where the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess were garlanded by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

In the afternoon Mrs. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mrs. Asaf Fyzee, Miss Khursheed Kabiruddin, and Miss Shirin Khairaz waited on the Crown Princess at the Nizam Palace to invite H. Highness to a Purdah party which Mrs. Kazi Kabiruddin had arranged at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana. This was graciously accepted.

On Tuesday evening the Crown Princess drove to the P. V. M. Gymkhana accompanied by Mrs. Asaf Fyzee. At the door young girls showered flowers on Her Highness, and she was received by Mrs. Kazi Kabiruddin, Lady Cowasjee Jehangir, Lady Beaumont, Mrs. Talayarkhan and Lady Hidayatullah. After the presentation of the guests, the Royal Princess repaired to the lawn where refreshments were arranged in the garden. Prominent amongst the large number of ladies present, were H.H. the Begum Aga Khan, Lady Mohomed Yousuf, Lady Premchand, Lady Cowasjee Jehangir, Lady Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bt., Lady Dastur, Lady Hidayatullah, Lady Beamont, Mrs. Justice Mirza, Mrs. Justice Blackwell, Mrs. Cassamaly Jairazbhow, Mrs. Dare, Mrs. F S Talyarkhan, Mrs. Chandavarkar and Mrs. Smith, and a large number of Muslim and other ladies of the city. After spending an hour with the guests, the Princess left for the Palace. On Wednesday afternoon a large number of Muslim representatives waited upon the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess at the Palace, and offered congratulations and garlanded both.

INDIA'S SALT INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6.)

Rs. 43 per hundred maunds. The second Report and the third Report disclose almost contrary points of view and policies. The following excerpt is from the second Report:—

"While we recognise that any scheme designed to encourage a particular form of development in a manufacturing industry can hardly be effective unless its continuation is assured for an adequate period, nevertheless, we have to recommend once again that the actual legislation now to be introduced should be operative only for one year—'not that we now contemplate' any reconsideration of the general policy at the end of that period, but because it seems to us necessary, before legislation is undertaken to cover a longer period of years, that a decision should be reached on a point which comes forcibly to notice on an examination of the trade statistics of the year and which we now proceed to develop."

The Finance Member developed the same point in his speech in the Assembly in the following words:—

"The Committee fully recognised that, if the objects of a scheme of that kind were to be achieved, some security must be given to producers. They can hardly be expected to develop their business unless they can look forward to the future with a certain amount of assurance."

Contrast with this the following excerpts from the third Report:

"We feel that it is too early yet to condemn the basic idea of a policy of stabilisation of prices."

"We have seriously considered the complete abandonment of the policy originally undertaken and the discontinuance of the additional import duty. For various reasons, however, our final conclusion is that the time has not yet come for such a complete reversal of the original policy..... and we are bound to take some account of the conditions created by the imposition of the duty during the last two years and to recognise that the manufacturing interests concerned should be given some reasonable time to adjust their position. The action, therefore, which we now recommend is, on lines which would take fair account of the position of the consumer without going so far as to commit Government to the final abandonment of the whole policy."

"We think that we have most cogent reasons for subjecting the manufacturing concerns to the risks involved in reducing the duty and thereby reducing the market price of salt in Bengal."

A SOMERSAULT.

On a comparison of the two Reports, a reader cannot help thinking that there is a complete somersault performed by the Salt Industry Committee of the Assembly. While in the second Report they assure us that they do not contemplate any reconsideration of the general policy, in the third they only talk of giving a reasonable time to the manufacturing interests to adjust their position to a complete reversal of the original policy. While the second Report is an apology for not undertaking legislation to cover a longer period of years, the third Report is an apology for not immediately committing the Government to the final abandonment of the whole policy of quasi-protection embodied in Act XIV of 1931. While the second report recognises that any scheme designed to encourage an industry must be assured for an adequate period, the third Report discloses a nonchalant willingness to subject the manufacturing concerns to the risks involved in reducing the duty even in spite of an earlier recognition of the danger of the extinction of some of the existing Indian sources of supply.

UNTENABLE.

Without hesitation I maintain this somersault embodies the attitude of the Government of India, who never were really in sympathy with the policy embodied in Act XIV of 1931. The reason given for this somersault is the catastrophic change in the general level of prices for all commodities. This change had already begun, when Act XIV of 1931 was passed and the fall was a well-known fact when the operation of that Act was extended to 31st March, 1933 on the basis of the second Report of the Assembly Committee. The special eighteen months Budget, which was the direct offspring of the catastrophic change in prices, was adopted in the Simla Session of 1931, and the second Report of the Assembly Committee was signed on 26th February, 1932. The fall in the Index Number for March, 1933 as compared to December, 1931, was only 6.5 per cent. The surcharge on salt tax imposed while there was going on this catastrophic change was five annas per maund, which was more than the whole 'additional duty.' The reason given for the somersault is absolutely untenable if not disingenuous. As a matter of fact, changes in the index numbers of commodities have not corresponded to the changes in the prices of salt. Government as manufacturer in many provinces has not been able during recent years of the catastrophic change (of which the Assembly Committee make so much), to reduce its own cost price of salt or adjust its issue rates to changes in the index numbers for all commodities.

Instead of falling with the index number for all commodities, the salt rates at Government Works have risen against them.

The Governments of Bengal and of Behar and Orissa do not desire stabilisation of prices, because the consumers in their provinces have mostly to pay for their salt from prices realised for their agricultural produce. This is applicable to the whole of India. It is not as if the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities has not touched the purchasing power of other provinces. Even with the additional duty of four and a half annas per maund the rates at which salt was sold in Bengal compared favourably with those prevailing in other provinces, which consumed their own salt.

On 25th March last, Mr. S. C. Mitra, M.L.A., for Bengal, said in the Assembly: "It will not be correct to say that Bengal consumers are really paying a higher price than what prevails in other parts of the country." He also said: "As regards the retail price it was found that there was very little variation whatever might have been the difference in the wholesale price." As to the fluctuation of prices desired by the Governments of Bengal and of Behar and Orissa, it was admitted even by Sir George Schuster that the retail consumer could not get any benefit therefrom, because the retail price would "tend to remain at the higher level of the two points between which the price can fluctuate." The average retail price of salt in Bengal is Rs. 3|- per maund out of which Duty alone takes away Re 1|9. A maund of salt means the annual requirement of seven or even eight souls. The additional duty of two annas per maund works out roughly at a pice per head per annum and this would almost certainly not be either known or felt by or even passed on to the retail purchaser who buys his salt in seers. At any rate a Government whose surcharge alone is five annas per maund cannot afford to join the uproar against the additional two annas a maund.

NEED FOR PROTECTION.

Even though during the last Budget Session the rate at which Government could demand salt was fixed at Rs. 54-12-0, the import duty was fixed with the object that the market price should be reduced 'appreciably below this level' to somewhere about Rs. 43|- per hundred maunds. The committee recognised that this price was much "less than what was claimed by the Indian concerns engaged in manufacturing salt for Bengal as being sufficient to enable them to continue the industry on a profitable basis." The actual rate at which salt was sold at Calcutta after the duty was reduced to 2-1|2 annas per maund was Rs. 38|- per hundred maunds for some time. The reduction was made on the theoretical ground that manufacturers of all commodities had 'got to adjust themselves to new levels of selling prices.' This rule may be applicable to well established Industry but not to a nascent industry like the Indian salt Industry. As a matter of fact the application of this rule to this Industry has resulted in very heavy losses to those concerned in it and may have fatal consequences unless reversed at the end of the current financial year The Indian salt manufacturers must be able to realise the rate of Rs. 54|12 per hundred maunds and to achieve this result the additional import duty must be fixed at four and half annas per maund. This protection (or quasi-protection) ought to follow the lines of the protection to sugar and must be guaranteed for a certain number of years, after which will be the proper time to subject the Indian salt manufacturing concerns to risks. The committee of the buyers and shippers' chamber has suggested five years and I think this suggestion is quite reasonable.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Fine For Failure To Report To Police

MUNSHIGANJ, Jan. 11.

Haraprasanna Ganguli of Rajdia was sentenced yesterday to pay a fine of Rs. 100 under the Suppression of Terrorists Outrageous Act for disobeying the notice of the District Magistrate directing him to report to the Police the arrival and departure of persons between ages of 16 and 35. United Press.

CZECH GLOBE TROTTERS ON TRIAL

Alleged Entering British India Without 'Visa'

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Joseph Muller and his wife, both Czecho-Slovakian Globe-Trotters, were prosecuted before the Chief Magistrate under the Indian Passport Act for alleged entering British India without a "visa". They were remanded to jail custody till January 22 for failure to furnish securities of Rs. 1,000 each.

It is reported that the couple left home in 1930 and visited several countries. The Shanghai Consul declined to grant them a "visa" to enter India but they entered India via Manipur and reached Calcutta in September last.—United Press).

TALUK BOARDS TO BE ABOLISHED?

Proposed Bill In Madras Council

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The Government propose to introduce a bill with next session of the local Legislature which commences on 29th instant, giving effect to their proposal for abolition of Taluk Boards and the transfer of their functions to District Boards.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Khatun"

THURSDAY.

"Khatun" is a new venture in the Urdu journalism of Bombay. It will, as its name implies, serve the interests of Muslim women and since its editorship is in the hands of a lady, Mrs. Zainab Abdur Rashid, M.A., it can be safely averred that those interests will be carefully looked after. The first issue which is dated the 5th instant contains several readable articles from eminent Muslim ladies of Bombay and we hope they will continue to patronise the paper. It also contains messages from Lady Aga Khan, Miss Sethna (Lahore), Mrs. Shah Nawaz, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Dr. Iqbal.

"Khatun" is surely filling a great gap, for although there are about a dozen Urdu weeklies and dailies, in Bombay, not a single paper is exclusively devoted to the interests of womenfolk. Of course there have been attempts in the past in this direction, but they all proved a miserable failure. Thus there is a wide-field for doing useful work for the "Khatun" and it is to be hoped that it will continue to serve the community in spite of obstacles in its way.

Our Beggars

An incident which the writer witnessed in a city police station some days ago is eloquent of the economic distress obtaining in Bombay. A Hindu was marched up to the station having been arrested for begging in the streets. With him was his four year old son. The man was dressed in tatters and admitted that he had no source of income and no place of residence, though at one time he had both. He was ordered to be locked up.

He looked cheerful enough at the prospect but his only concern was to take his son along with him to the cell. "Leave him with me"—the man burst out into tears and the child also began to weep. Many a yellow-pugree-walla who was present shed a secret tear at the sheer pathos of the scene.

The child was ultimately sent to the Children's Home at Umerkhadi. The father will probably be prosecuted under the Vagrancy Act and sentenced to a small term of imprisonment. He will serve his sentence and return again to the city and probably join the legion of beggars who worry you at street corners by constantly dinning into your ears the words "Alms please."

Will Tramway Co. Enforce Its Rules?

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company have recently issued new rules and regulations for the benefit of their patrons, the passengers, travelling daily by tram cars. They are practically the same old regulations in a new garb, viz., not to spit with "pan" in the mouth from the car's windows, not to smoke in the front seats, not to place legs on the opposite bench and so on.

If the tramway executive would only, for even a single day, depute an officer to watch if these regulations are observed in the breach or in the practice, they would find that almost every hour, while the traffic is on, these rules are flagrantly disregarded by the passengers, and that neither the conductors nor the inspectors take any notice, although the other passengers are much inconvenienced. There are passengers who make it a point to sit on the front seats and smoke. The conductors and the inspectors pass by these passengers without a word of remonstrance.

The Tramway executive will do well to give their traffic staff warning to enforce these rules strictly, as the offenders cause a good deal of annoyance to the other passengers who do not smoke. Further, in these days of Muslim fast, it is very repugnant to the Muslim passengers who sit in the front to be covered with clouds of smoke or "bidi." and cigarettes.

CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE

Charge Of Writing Threatening Letters To Kill Officers

RAJSHAHI, Jan. 11.

Kasam Ali, a constable, was prosecuted under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate sitting as Special Magistrate.

The prosecution alleges that the constable wrote four anonymous letters to Mr. Walker, D.I.G. Jalpaiguri, the Inspector-General of Police, Calcutta, the Intelligence Branch, Calcutta and the Viceroy.

The letters contained aspersions upon the Police Superintendent of Rajshahi and held out open threats of killing him.

All the letters are almost of a similar nature.—(United Press).

SHAUKAT ALI ELECTED

Bombay Port Haj Committee

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has been unanimously elected to be a member of the Bombay Port Haj Committee by the local members of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council.—A. P.

SETH RANKA ILL IN JAIL

Wife Refused Permission To Interview

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

The case against Mr. Poonamchand Ranka, a well known Congressman of C. P. was again adjourned to-day to January 19, as Poonamchand is sick in jail.

It may be recalled that Mr. Ranka was arrested on December 31 for leading a procession advocating boycott of British goods. Mr. Ranka is said to be suffering from high fever and permission sought by his wife to interview him has been refused by the jail authorities.

Mr. Nayudu, another Congressman, arrested along with Mr. Ranka is suffering from small-pox.—United Press.

GIRL STUDENT ARRESTED

Grindlay's Bank Fraud Case Sequel

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The Special Branch Police raided the premises of 222, Upper Cirlar Road, North Calcutta and arrested a girl college student in connection, it is understood, with the Grindlay's Bank Fraud Case.—(United Press).

NOTION OF PROPRIETORSHIP OF STATE MUST GO

Manilal Kothari Urges Princes To Establish Popular Government And Harness Cooperation Of People

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 10.

At a crowded public meeting held in "Gandhi Chowk", in Bhavnagar, Mr. Manilal Kothari, speaking on the present situation said that the White Paper Scheme, which contained nothing to accelerate India's progress towards her cherished goal.

Referring to the States, he pointed out that in the scheme of federation as outlined now there was absolutely nothing for the salvation of the people who, in most States, were under the crushing system of the personal, autocratic rule of the Princes.

OLD SYSTEM MUST GO

Continuing Mr. Kothari said, "Personal rule is an anachronism. It has brought about the political and economic ruination of the millions. The awakened millions demand a complete overhaul of the whole system.

At present, they are not our representatives in any sense. They must shed off their old notions of proprietorship of the State and earnestly begin to co-operate with the people in establishing popular Government. In such a Government, they would have a position of honour and great opportunities of serving their people and will have greater security than they have at present under the so-called protection of Paramount Power.—(United Press.)

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI INSURANCE

Ahmedabad Municipal President's Appeal

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

The Gujarat branch of the Bombay Life Assurance Company celebrated the jubilee of the company on Monday at Prarthna Samaj Mandir, when a large number of local share-holders, policy-holders, medical examiners, agents and sympathizers of the company were present. Many of the mofussil agents working under the branch were also present. Dr. G. N. Dholabhai in welcoming the guests proposed Mr. Balvantrai P. Thakore, President of the Municipality, to the Chair.

The president gave a short history of the company with which he was connected as a shareholder from the very beginning; and narrated how the Company had to pass through initial stages before it came out with flying colours. The progress of all the Indian concerns, he added, would have been much greater, if the people of the country had encouraged Indian Insurance Companies, alone. He regretted that even in 1934 he had to say this, but the fact, that even now some of the people, and especially the richer class, had a fancy for foreign concerns, compelled him to make this remark. Turning again to 'Bombay Life,' he said, he was pleased that the Company showed steady progress and all the more beause the Company had, of late, prepared a scheme to render financial assistance to co-operative housing societies, and had already advanced money to two such societies in Ahmedabad.

HELP TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Mr. Pritamrai V. Desai, the pioneer of the co-operative housing societies in Ahmedabad, congratulated the Bombay Life in being the pioneers to advance loans to co-operative housing societies. He was pleased that this was again the same concern to the helm of which was Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and he being the father of co-operative movement in Bombay Presidency, appreciated the value of investments in co-operative housing societies. He wished the Company ever increasing popularity and prosperity.

Mr. N. P. Mehta, Secretary of the local Branch, thanked the President and the guests.

After partaking of light refreshments the meeting terminated.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS OF WOMEN

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

Two women have died here under mysterious circumstances.

Ma Aye and Ma Shwe recently went to the bazar for shopping. On their way home they were seen praying at a pagoda, a thing they had seldom done before.

A few hours after their arrival at home they complained of pain but the other inmates of the house did not pay any heed to them.

The same evening they died.

Post-mortem examination revealed that death was due to arsenic poisoning.—A. P.

LIBERAL REMISSION AT PALITANA

PALITANA, Jan. 11.

In view of the partial failure of crops, His Highness the Maharaja of Palitana State in Kathiawar, has ordered a remission of 60 per cent. of the land revenue dues this year. Unlike other States, this amount of remission is permanent, and the cultivators will not be asked to pay the same in the event of next harvesting season proving prosperous.—(United Press.)

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY

Government Issues Warning Regarding Finances

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 11.

The Hyderabad Municipality is in receipt of a warning from the Government of Bombay with regard to management of its affairs. The Government order, it is understood asks, the Municipality to levy certain taxes, of which the house-tax is one, to increase its revenue.

The Municipality is already loaded with a deficit of Rs. 5,80,000.

Moreover, it has retained the services of Dr. Chimandas, a Congressman, notwithstanding official order to the contrary.

Rumours are afloat that if the Municipality does not carry out the Goernment orders, it will be suspended.—(United Press.)

RAIN TO CONTINUE IN U. P.

All-India Weather Report

POONA, Jan. 11.

The western disturbance lies this morning as depression ever east central India and southern divisions of the United Provinces. It has caused widespread rain or snow in Kashmir and east and north Punjab and general thunder-showers in the United Provinces and east Central India with a few falls in east Rajputana and west Central Provinces. A few falls of rain are also reported from Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras Presidency. In rear of western disturbance temperature is falling rapidly over north-west India, night temperature being makedly below normal in Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Nowgong, Sutna, one inch; Bahraich, Mainpur, three quarters, Lucknow, Agra, Roorkee, Mussorie, Seoni, half; Bareilly, Dehradun, Pachmari, quarter; Sonamarg, one and half; Ambala, Dras, Dharampur, threequarters; Delhi, Simla, half; Ludhiana, Srinagar, quarter; Mangalore, half; Nellore quarter.

Forecast:—Rain or snowfall will decrease but continue locally in and near western Himalayas and rainfall will continue in the United Provinces and east Central India and will extend in east Central Provinces. Bihar and Orissa and west Bengal. Rainfall may also extend in east Bengal and Assam during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-1-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.03.0 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (1.9 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 66.1 degrees (0.7 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 67 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 156 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Sir Mahomed Usman, who is to be the Acting Governor of Madras while Sir George Stanley is acting as Viceroy.

PRESS BLAMED FOR TERRORISM

J. L. Banerji Speaks In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Terrorism was bred indirectly by a certain section of the public and the press. They were always loud in their condemnation of terrorism, but whenever the least step was taken for the purpose of checking terrorism, they came out with jeering and sneering. It was this attitude of mind which indirectly contributed to the growth of terrorism in the country, declared Mr. J. L. Banerji, supporting the Smuggling of arms Bill introduced yesterday in the Bengal Council.

Mr. C. C. Miller voicing the opinion of the European group said that the Goonda was a man of honour compared to the "pistol pimp", meaning a dealer in illicit arms.

Mr. G. P. Hogg, Chief Secretary, replying said that the percentage of smuggled arms used in such crime was eighty per cent, the remainder being arms stolen or obtained otherwise.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee which was to report within a week.

After the disposal of other official business the House adjourned till January 22.—A. P.

YOUNG MARATHA'S ENTERPRISE

Motor Driver Studies Aviation And Prepares Small Aeroplane

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. Yeshwant N. Shinde, a Mahratta motor driver from Nasik, has prepared a small model aeroplane which can fly about 30 to 40 feet high. During his visit to Mysore last year, Mr. Shinde had his first opportunity of flying in an aeroplane to the Kolar gold mines. The pilot of this plane, Mr. Johnson, gave a few instructions to Mr. Shinde who was keenly interested in the subject. This led Mr. Shinde to take more and more interest in aviation and on his return to Nasik he studied the subject well through the medium of various books. To make an experiment, Mr. Shinde ordered a model plane and the necessary tools for its manufacture from abroad. As a result of his strenuous efforts and keen interest, Mr. Shinde has been able to prepare a small plane.

Mr. Shinde has studied upto the third English standard only and his ambition is to pursue the subject still further. He intends to join some Aero Club in India first with a view to complete his studies and then proceed to England shortly.

INDIAN BARRISTER'S SUCCESS

Wins Paris Doctorate For Thesis On Eastern And Western Theism

Report comes of the brilliant success of Mr. Sukumar Chakravarti, B.A., B.Sc., (Cal.), Bar.-at-Law, (of Lincoln's Inn., London) in the Sorbonne of the Paris University. He has obtained the degree of Docteur-es-Lettres (D.Litt.), with high distinction from the said University. His thesis was on Eastern and Western theism with special reference to the theism of the Chaitanya school. Here is an extract of the opinion of the celebrated French Indologist and Savant, Monsieur A. Foucher, Professor of the Paris University and member of the Institute of France:—"The thesis of Monsieur Sukumar Chakravarti will be a great revelation to the European public at large upon that magnificent aspect of the religious experience of India which is ever so original and vivid and which will be a glorious heritage of the Indian people for all times to come. The work will also spread the name and fame of Chaitanya beyond the shores of India." (Translated from original French). Similar opinion has been expressed by Professor Sylvain Levi), the French Orientalist of international fame.

Dr. SUKUMAR CHAKRAVARTI, Bar.-at-Law, D. Litt. (Paris).

Dr. S. K. Chakravarti is expected in India very shortly.

It is reliably understood that Mr. H. D. Reilly, Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court, succeeds Chief Justice Mahadeviah of the Mysore High Court Mr. Mahadeviah is shortly retiring.—A. P.

DELHI JAIL SENSATION

Undertrial Attempts At Suicide

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

One Risal Singh, a dangerous undertrial dacoit tried to comit suicide in Delhi Jail to-day. It is alleged that he tied one end of his turban to the iron grating of the cell, and with the other tied his neck. The Jamadar on duty raised an alarm. The jail authorities rushed on the scene and stopped the attempt before any harm was done.

Risal Singh had been continuously kept in a solitary cell with bar fetters.—(United Press.)

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Youth Released But Bound Over For 6 Months

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Jan. 11.

Mahadu Yesu More, a 25 year-old Mang, was convicted yesterday by the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide by lying across the railway track, when a train was approaching.

The Thana Railway police who prosecuted the accused alleged that he changed his mind at the last minute and lay between the rails thus saving himself.

On his maternal uncle standing a surety for him, the Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of section 562 Cr. P. Code and ordered that More the accused, be released on executing a bond for Rs. 50 with one surety for the like amount, to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

AGA KHAN AT ANDHERI MATERNITY HOME

Says, "We Are Proud Of Our Medical Profession"

(From A Correspondent.)

H. H. the Aga Khan paid a visit to Dr. Bhatt's Maternity and Nursing Home at Andheri on Wednesday morning.

A select gathering of some prominent citizens including Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Mathurdas Bassonji received His Highness at the Home.

Drs. Bhatt and Parmar took His Highness round the wards of the Maternity and Nursing Home and showed the different services provided and the up-to-date arrangements made for Maternity, Medical and Surgical cases. His Highness showed keen interest and informed the Doctors about his experience of similar institutions in the West. Then Dr. Bhatt welcomed His Highness in a short speech.

His Highness the Aga Khan, after thanking Dr. Bhatt for the invitation, said that outside big towns like Bombay and Poona there was meagre provision in India for maternity cases. In India the duty of the medical profession was two-fold, one was to serve science and another to do humanitarian work. "We are proud of our medical profession in India, in so far as they have shouldered their duties on this behalf not only from their own personal point of view but from thet point of view of public service."

He wished Dr. Bhatt every success in this enterprise Sir Lallubhai thanked and garlanded His Highness, who, then drove away to Andheri Jamat Khana where another reception awaited His Highness.

DADAR SWADESHI EXHIBITION POSTPONED

The One-Day Swadeshi Exhibition announced to be held under the auspices of the Poona Seva Sadan Society's Dadar Branch on the 21st instant has been postponed to February 4th, 1934. Only 15 Stalls are available and the intending exhibitors are requested to apply early, to avoid disappointment, to Mr. N. N. Menon, C/o B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Beryl House, DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay

BREACH ON RAILWAY LINE

The District Traffic Superintendent of Podanur wires as follows:—Owing to slips of heavy boulders at mile 59/8 and 59/9 between Hillgrove and Adderley on the Nilgiri Railway, through running has been interrupted from 16/57 hours on the 10th. Transhipment is possible and is being arranged. Through running is expected to be restored at about 18/0 hours to-day.—A. P.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Baroda is being approached to perform the opening ceremony of the All-India Industrial Exhibition to be held in February next in Delhi.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS IN BENGAL

Bill Referred To Select Committee

CALCUTTA, January 10.

The Bengal Council had a brief sitting to-day when discussion was resumed on the Bengal Smuggling of Arms Bill, 1934 introduced yesterday. After an about hour's debate the Bill was referred without division to a Select Committee consisting of ten members with instructions to submit report within a week.

Kumar Santishekhereswar Ray who led the opposition said that the measures could not be justified on the basis of justice and fair play. The Government had been armed with wider powers and still they were unable to cope with the growing menace of terrorism. We opposed the measure not because he sympathised with the smugglers of arms but because he felt that the policy the Government was pursuing was wrong.

After several other official bills were disposed of the Council adjourned till January 22nd.—United Press.

MAHASABHA DEMANDS INQUIRY

Representation To Maharaja Of Kapurthala

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11

The Hindu Mahasabha of Delhi has issued the text of the representation which the Hindu Sabha deputation has presented to the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

The representation traces discord to the reaction caused by the Kashmir situation and urges 'inter alia', (1) An independent commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of unrest, (2) a council consisting of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh members to be constituted to administer the affairs of the State, (3) judiciary to be independent of the executive, (4) the maximum term of office of the Chief Minister to be 3 years, (5) Hindus should be given weightage under the Reformed Constitution, (6) no limitation to be imposed on the purchase and sale of land, (7) Hindus who have left the State should be guaranteed security of life, property on return, (8) inquiry should be instituted into the allegations against certain State officials.—A. P.

MAHASABHA NOT SECTARIAN

Bhai Parmanand Replies To Jawaharlal's Criticism

POONA, January 10.

Dr. Moonje and Bhai Parmanand arrived in Poona this afternoon. Speaking at a large public meeting this evening, Bhai Parmanand bitterly criticised Pundit Jawaharlal for calling the Mahasabha communalistic declaring that the question before the masses was broad and not communal welfare.

Bhai Parmanand characterised this argument as fundamentally falacious and as putting the cart before the horse. The Mahasabha he declared, budged not an inch from the path of Nationalism.

As regards Hindu-Muslim unity, he thought there could be no unity with a bargaining spirit.

Dr. Moonje and Bhai Parmanand leave for Ahmednagar tomorrow.—United Press.

NEWMAN GOES AHEAD

LONDON, Jan. 10

At close of the game in the Professional billiards match the scores were:

Newman (in play) 14,254

Davis 13,285.—Reuter

AUSTRALIANS DEFEAT OLDHAM

LONDON, Jan 10

The match played to-day under Rugby Northern Union Rules resulted as follows:—

Oldham 5, Australians 38.—Reuter.

POLICE RAID NEWSPAPER OFFICE

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

"Gandhi", a Tamil daily was raided to-day by the police in Dr. Subash Chandra Bose issued connection with a life sketch of from that office which has been proscribed by the Government.

No copies were found, as all had been sold out long before.—(United Press.)

FIREARMS IDENTIFIED

Police Suptd.'s Evidence In Burge Murder Case

MIDNAPORE, Jan. 10.

At the resumed hearing of the Burge Murder Conspiracy Case before the Special Tribunal, after the cross examination of Salish Ghose, several other prosecution witnesses including Mr. Jones, Superintendent of Police were examined and cross-examined.

In the course of his examination Mr. Jones graphically described the murder of Mr. Burge and identified articles including fire-arms, bullets, etc. which were found during the search of persons of the alleged assailants. He narrated how the approver took him and the Magistrate to Pilgrim Road some distance from the town a few days after the murder when bullets were recovered from the trees.

The witness identified Purnananda as the person when he saw riding a cycle at a great speed after the murder.

Hearing was adjourned till tomorrow at this stage.—United Press.

EXCISE OFFICER DUPED

Two Persons Sentenced Heavily

The clever ruse adopted by an "informant" of the Excise Department to cheat an Excise Officer into believing that he was able to help the department to catch red-handed an unlicensed cocaine seller and instead made the officer part with Rs. 35 was disclosed at the trial of Ajid alias Asasac, a Chinaman, and Noorhusein alias Mulla Ramzan Ali, a Mahomedan, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday.

The accused were charged with cheating, aiding and betting and with being in possession of 6 grains of cocaine.

The story for the prosecution was that Ramzanali, accused No. 2, gave certain information to the Excise Inspector regarding a Chinaman who was selling cocaine. Inspector Hudson deputed Sub-Inspector Bhaiji to play the part of a bogus customer and to accompany the informant who, it was alleged, had made arrangements to get the Chinaman to fall into the trap. The Sub-Inspector was given Rs. 100 by the office

On reaching Tank Bunder Road, the accused No. 2 introduced Mr. Bhaiji to the Chinaman. They went into an Irani Restaurant and concluded the sale of one ounce of cocaine at Rs. 85/. The stuff was to be delivered at 8 p.m. on December 15. On the assurance of Ramzan Ali, the Excise Officer gave the Chinaman Rs. 85.

The appointment fixed for the delivery of the cocaine was not kept. The next day Inspector Hudson went to the room of Ramzan Ali and found the Chinaman there. The premises were searched and the Chinaman was arrested. The informant absconded to Ahmedabad and was arrested on December 26, and brought down to Bombay.

ACCUSED DENIES GULT

The first accused in pleading not guilty to the charges said that the informant had asked him to play the part of a bogus seller and gave him Rs. 45 as his share for acting a directed. He denied having entracted to sell cocaine to the Exise Officer, and also denied having given a sample of cocaine to the officer.

The second accuse pleaded guilty to both charges.

SENT TO JAIL

The Magistrate coricted both accused and sentenced the first accused who had one previous conviction to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge and the second accsed who had five previous convictons was sentenced to seven moths on the first charge, and three months' rigorous imprisonmet on the second charge, the sentences to run consecutively in both cases.

Inspector Hudso of the Excise department appeaed for the prosecution.

M. R. JAYAKAR IN POONA

POONA, Jan. 10.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who had come here for a week-end holiday when interviewer refused to say anything more than what was contained in his previous interviews and dared "we get what we deserve".—(United Press.)

The Kaial Municipal Committee, by a majority, passed a resolution accepting the offer of the Lala Lar Sarup, Rais, to erect a life size bust of the late Mr. V. J. Patel. Nominated members opposed the proposal.—(United Press.)

Ramji Works Havoc With Leather

TAKES 3 ENGLISH WICKETS FOR 12 RUNS!

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BENARES Jan. 11.

When the M. C.C. resumed their innings at 10/40 this morning against Vizianagram XI. They were out for their smallest total of namely 111 and tremendous enthusiasm was evoked in the small crowd of about 200 present.

The weather was overcast and although there had been a slight drizzle overnight the wicket, beyond a slight deadenight effest, appeared to be unaffected. Valentine and Townsend continued their innings and Valentine by squarecutting Nissar's first ball, a bumper, brilliantly to the baundary and pulling a noball from Ramji magnivciently over squareleg boundary sent up own 50 in 88 minutes and hundred of the innings in 120 minutes.

THE COLLAPSE

Then the collapse started ending in the termination of the M. C. C. innings at 11-25, 45 minutes after restart to-day. Townsend was clean bowled by Nissar in his fifth over for 5 and at the same total the Yuvaray of Patiala splendidly caught a rasping cut by Valentine off Ramji. Valentine was batting for 90 minutes and had hit 5 fours and a six.

C. S. NAIDU'S MRILLIANT WORKK

After Levett had been bowled by Ramji for nil wonderfully ran Clark out. Clark tapped Ramji to the backward point and ran, but Verity sent him back. Clark had not, however, gone far and thought he was well home, but, the flashing return by C. S. Naidu throw down wicket to get the surprised batsman out. The total is 121 runs less than their previous smallest total, namely, 232 at Ajmere take.

Vizianagram's 2nd Innings

The Vizianagram XI commenced their second innings at 11-42 with Wazir Ali and Dilawar Hussain. This is the first time during the present tour that the M. C. C's opponents have gone in on their second venture with a first innings lead.

DILAWAR HITS OUT

Dilawar flashed forth at once as the hitter, opening his shoulders at everything. A mishit which set the ball soaring over the slips got a lucky four and a terrific square cut off Nichols was very nearly a six. Eventually he skied Nichols and was caught up by the bowler himself. Dilawar had scored 18 out of nineteen in 10 minutes.

AMARNATH, NAIDU PARTNERSHIP

Amarnath came in and saw Wazir Ali give a simple catch to Bakewell at the third slip (28-2-5).

This brought Amarnath and Major C. K. Nayudu together—for the sixth time during the present tour. At noon a slight drizzle set in and after the play had proceeded for 10 minutes in spite of the rain, Jardine asked or saw dust. This was not forthcoming as no provision had been made for it and the M. C. C. bowlers carried on without it after the game been held up for 10 minutes. Fortunately the sun came out soon afterwards and there was no need for saw dust at any rate for the time being.

AMARNATH DELIGHTS CROWD

Seeing that the batsmen were in hitting mood Jardine kept the slow bowler from one end and the fast bowler from another, so as not to tire either Nichols or Clark. Nayudu was missing most of his attempted big hits, but Amarnath was sure and unerring and with a mighty sweep sent Nichols clean over the squareleg boundary for a beautiful six and pulled the next ball again to the boundary amidst thunderous cheers.

4 FOR 64.

Fifty thus appeared on the board in 45 minutes, and Verity coming on in place of Nichols at 57 took the wickets of Amarnath and C. K. Naidu for no run. Amarnath left one windish ball alone, but was tempted to hit the next and was snapped up behind the wicket. C. K. Nayudu drove Townsend straight over the screen for a fine six but in attempting a similar stroke off Verity skied the ball and was held by Bakewell. Four wickets were thus down for 64.

The Yuvraj of Patiala and Palia then played a very watchful game and were not out at lunch with 5 and 4 respectively.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

The Vizianagram innings lasted just over an hour and quarter after lunch, the remaining six wickets only adding 67 runs. The Yuvraj was lucky to escape from Nichols at slip three times in succession. The first which was off Clark, was a width chance to which Nichols could only get his right and and the second, off Verity, passed within an inch of him. The third chance which was powerful cut off Verity was dropped after Nichols had very nearly held it. After Palia was caught behind the wicket, the Yuvraj punished Verity for eleven runs in one over, including a grand six which fell beyond sight the screen. But C. S. Naidu, not heeding a life which Levett gave him when he dropped a skier above the wicket again skied the ball, this time to be caught by Himan at mid-on. The wickets now fell quickly and after Kelaart and Ramji had been bowled the Yuvraj ended his innings by being bowled by Nichols. He had scored 44. This score was made in 109 minutes and included 4 fours and a six. The home innings ended at 3-25 for 140 leaving the M. C. C. more than a day in which to get 154 runs to win.

M.C.C. 2ND INNINGS.

There was again a sensational opening when the M.C.C. went in on their second innings at 3-45 with Bakewell and Walters. Nissar opened with a maiden over and Ramji proceeded to take a wicket in each, of his first two overs. Walters was out l.b.w. to Ramji's fifth ball and Barnett edged the last ball of his second over to give a simple catch to the Yuvaraj of Patiala at third slip (10—2—4).

In the M.C.C. first innings both these batsmen were out for 32 runs.

Ramji was magnificent, his analysis at the end of ten overs at a stretch was 10|4|12|3. In his sixth over Bakewell glided him finely and Amarnath who again kept the wicket in the absence of Dilawar Hussain hurled himself towards leg to take the catch an inch from the ground. The third wicket fell at 23 letting in Jardine at 4-19. He and Human then defended skilfully and were not out at the close.

M. C. C.—(1st Innings.)

Barnett, c Amarnath, b Nissar		4
Walters, b Nissar		13
Bakewell, b Ramji		12
Valentine (not out)		53
Human, b Nissar		13
Nichols, b Nissar		0
Jardine, b Nissar		2
Townsend b Nissar		5
Verity (not out)		4
Levett b Ramji		0
Clark (run out)		0
Extras		5
Total		111

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	20	4	60	6
Ramji	19.5	4	42	3
C. K. Naidu	1	2	2	0
Kelaart	1	0	2	0

VIZIANAGRAM XI: 2nd Innings.

Dilawar Hussain c and b Nichols	18
Wazir Ali c Bakewell, b Clark	5
Amarnath c Levett, b Verity	22
C. K. Naidu, c Bakewell, b Verity	17
Yuvraj of Patiala b Nichols	44
Palia c Levett, b Clark	14
Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram c Valentine b Clark	2
C. S. Naidu, c Human, b Verity	5
Kelaart b Nichols	6
Ramji b Verity	4
Nissar (not out)	0
Extras	3
Total	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	7.2	0	48	3
Clark	13	2	32	3
Townsend	7	1	18	0
Verity	14	4	39	4

M.C.C. 2ND INNINGS.

Bakewell c Amarnath b Ramji	15
Walters, l.b.w. b Ramji	2
Barnett c Yuvaraj of Patiala b Ramji	4
Human (not out)	16
Jardine (not out)	21
Extras	1
Total (for 3 wkts.)	59

The Sind and Baluchistan Kan Foot Ball Tournament in which seven teams participated ended on the 11th inst. The Quetta team was declared Champion and gold cup and medals awarded to them.—(United Press.)

STUDENTS WAGE WAR ON COMMUNALISM

(Continued From Page 1)

and that it was imperative to remove that thorn from the body politic of India. He said that the communalist leaders were political reactionaries of the deepest dye, not at all caring for the miseries of the masses, whose wailings fell completely flat on their deaf ears. They represented only sections of the upper classes whose vested interests they covered up with much camouflage.

CENTRES OF DISRUPTION.

Characterising communal organisations as "centres of disruptive and destructive forces" he asked what these people had done to better the condition of the peasants and workers. He declared that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's suggestion of the Constituent Assembly was the ony remedy he could support to solve the communal tangle.

NO PROBLEM AT ALL.

Mr. P. M. Shah of the Wilson College supported the resolution. He observed that India was living mostly in the villages. To say that India had a communal problem was misleading. The villages, said the speaker, had no such problem. It was interesting, therefore, to see the communalists' claim to represent their communities.

Mr. E. G. Moses of the St. Xavier's College compared the communal squabbles to the quarrels of the limbs of the body with the belly in the old, old tale and said that communalism was retarding the progress of the nation in its onward march towards Swaraj. "We are playing into the hands of the enemies of freedom; we are offerinf a whip and our backs too," declared the speaker.

CONCENTRATE ON WORK.

The next speaker Joseph Ravade of the Wilson College asked the students to concentrate on solid work for the uplift of India. On the spirit with which the work is done depended their success. Panit Nehru. said the speaker, rightly challenged the representative character ot the communalists. The spirit of communalism, said the speaker, had done a great harm and might still greater if the problem is not attacked with sincerity. He concluded by quoting Christ's famous saying that "the community findeth Life that loses it."

Mr. B. M. Kothare from the Grand Medical College, said that the rut of communal squabbles stood as a bar to the progress of India. Ths masses were ignorant and dumb and were not interested in the communaists' cramble for seat in an unreal assembly.

DUTY OF YOUTHS.

Mr. Pandya of the Baroda College was the last speaker on the resolution and in a vehement speech pointed out out that it was the duty of youth to seek means to come to an agreement as to how unity could be achieved. He deplored that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in spite his Socialistic ideology, had still not come out with a definite programme of Socialism. It was the bounden duty of youth to come out, at a moment when depression had deepened the gloom, and to work for the rejuvenation of the suppressed classes.

The resolution was then put to vote 'and passed unanimously.

NARIMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of his speech said:—

"At the outset, I wish to sound a note of warning. I very willingly agreed to associate myself and preside at this gathering only on the definite assurance from the organisers, that as the last speaker urged so very ably and energetically, they were not to treat this function as merely a demonstrative, spectacular 'tamasha' or a pastime or entertainment. The organisers, the requisitionists, all those assembled here and have participated in the function, have taken upon themselves a great responsibility of organising and carrying on an insistent, persistent, ceaseless and ruthless campaign against this encroaching canker of communalism, that is daily growing in our society, causing demoralisation, weakness and disintegration and thereby retarding the general progress to our destined goal.

We need not be pessimistic or alamist. This deplorable phase is not peculiar to India alone, but European Christian countries in the West have passed through much worse periods of religious persecutions, wild fanaticism and savage bigotry resulting in bloody wars and cruel massacres, at a time when freedom of conscience and worship and most generous tolerance prevailed in India.

PRIVILEGE OF YOUTH.

"But with the political and economic advancement, these religious conflicts and persecutions automatically disappear, and communal or sectarian groups are displaced by political and economic parties. There is no doubt that the present bickerings and squabbles in India will also be forgotten, as soon as real political responsibility and power are transferred to the hands of the people. Still, we should not allow this canker to grow unchecked, and it is the privilege and responsibility of the youth of the country to eradicate this evil and cary on the work of organisation, particularly of the masses.

REDEEMING FEATURE.

"One redeeming feature is the bold and courageous stand taken up by the womanhood of the country. When elderly persons are scrambling for crumbs and fighting for a seat here or a job there, the women of India, having broken the barriers of caste, creed and religion, have adopted a broader and more nationalist outlook and have whole-heartedly supported the demand for adult franchise and joint electorates. Let us hope that the lady students of Bombay will similarly give a lead to the student community. That the principal resolution of the day has been moved by a lady student of Bombay is, therefore, a happy augury for the future."

Mr. Nariman then showed how humiliating it was to the country and the nation that the rights of the people should be sacrificed at the altar of reactionary and anti-national communalism. In the sectional and sectarian rivalry the honour and real interests of the country were being compromised.

TIMELY PROTEST.

"It is against this humiliating attitude that Pandit Jawaharlal has raised a timely protest and condemnation. It is a deliberate change in the policy from the erect, self-respecting fighting manly attitude to cringing effeminate beggarly pose of barter and bargain. I do not think that the present changed attitude and policy of Mahasabha or Muslim Conference represent the real mass or intellectual mentality or sentiment of both these communities."

There could not have been a greater national humiliation than to seek the interference and mediation of that foreign anti-Asiatic imperialistic body, the League of Nations to solve a purely domestic problem.

But the funniest part is that all communal leaders talk of national unity and pretend to be great patriots and nationalists. But their patriotism and nationalism are confined only to empty hypocritical declarations. Their activities betray the worst form of communalism and make them out to be the bitterest enemies of country's progess and advance. Rank communalism is in the very marrow of their bones and some have even gone to such a length as to betray the national cause. If nationalism and democracy mean some petty powers in the hands of members of communities other than their own, even though these petty powers may be controlled and checked by safeguards, still they would continue for ever the present foreign domination, rather than allow their own countrymen of other creed and religion to exercise any powers over them. That was, in short the scandalous declaration from some communal so-called 'delegates' in England. What humiliating and disgraceful spectacle! The Britishers profess even nominally to offer to abdicate, in some respects and our supposed representatives appeal to them to remain, lest any rival community should step into their place. It is not real apprehensions or fear for future safety. It is sheer petty-mindedness and jealousy, the "Dog-in-the-manger policy." If I cannot have it, I will not allow anybody else to enjoy it. Does not such attitude deserve the severest condemnation from all parts of the country? Such disgraceful and silly exhibition of their petty-mindedness and communal jealousy, has exposed the country and the nation to the ridicule of all other nations and made us the laughing stock of the world. Therefore, it is necessary to retrieve our honour and good name by denouncing their faked representation and expose them in their true nakedness by publicly declaring that the country in general and the youths in particular repudiate their traitorous views and disown these so-called representatives. They stand for pure unadulterated nationalism and democracy.

HIS 14 POINTS.

Mahomed Ali Jinnah declares on his arrival, "I want national unity without which country has no hope. I will work for it; I live for it". Brave and patriotic words! We feel relieved, that after all Jinnah is redeemed and restored to us once again. But when we come to grapple the problem with him at close quarters, he will begin and end with his 14 points. A wonderful 14 points National Unity, and if there is a choice between his precious fourteen points and National Unity, he will certainly prefer the former and drop the latter without the slightest compunction. Similarly, Moulana Shaukat Ali never tires of making public announcements of not only national unity but Anglo-Indian fraternity, but his records do not inspire confidence or hope and he himself pathetically confessed in a public meeting that "nobody trusts me and nobody takes me seriously.

MOONJE AND PARMANAND

Coming to the other fold, Bhai Permanand Dr. Moonje frankly declare. they do not want intercommunal unity. They didicule the Congress and nationalist efforts to bring about national unity. They believe, that the whole of the Hindu community is composed of communalists of the type of Permanand and Moonje and the Muslim community only possess communalists. There is no national and democratic element in either and hence national unity is impossible. They will rather have Anglo-Hindu Alliance secxet or open, and get at least some more crumbs for their community than the hated rivals the Muslims. The brave and militant Sikh, the Lion of Punjab excels them both. His nationalism is the rankest form of communalism, if democracy and political progress, mean one per cent more to Muslims I will have none of it and will pray to God to continue for ever the benign British Raj, that I have helped to impose and will co-operate to continue. Thus there is nothing to choose from this precious group. They are six of the one and half a dozen of the other. They only hope and chance for the country is to throw these bogus ones completely over-board lock stock and barrel and start the national work anew, for national unification and consolidation under the guidance and leadership of true nationalists and democrats of the genuine type of Pandit Jawaharlal and Dr. Ansari, with the super-headship of Mahatma Gandhi as soon as he is available for country's cause. To-day all of them are loudly bewailing and shedding crocodile tears like old women over the national disaster and national humiliation of Communal Award. They deserve no sympathy no consolation. Communal Award is the fitting funeral dirge of their declining and decaying nationalism, which their own short-sighted acts and petty-minded policy brought about. Quarreling and squabbling over percentages like miserable money-lenders setting long-standing shroff accounts. Communal Award is but a well-fitted adjunct to the hybrid adulterated constitution: if the affairs of the nation and country are left in the hands of these expert elder bunglers, both of them will never go.

IMMEDIATE TASK

Here is the immediate task before the students and youths of the country. Organise yourselves, start a hurricane campaign, form country-wide national Anti-Communalists Youth Leagues to overthrow this reactionary conservative, selfish, self-seeking, job-hunting, ideology. There will be two main items in the programme of these Leagues. One constructive, revival of Swadeshi, and another destructive, killing of communalism. After all it is the coming generation that is really to taste the fruits sweet or bitter.

YOUR SLOGANS

Those hoary sages and wiseacres who are making such a miserable mess of national affair, perhaps will not be in the field when the fruit is ripe. It is your duty and responsibility to preserve this precious heritage which you are going to inherit and enjoy. If you do not awake to-day, to-morrow may be too late and the situation may be beyond redemption. "No truck with communalists and reactionaries. No quarters to communalism and anti-nationalism. Students and youths but know of one relicion, patriotism and service to the country, one creed, nationalism, one caste and community, Indians all first and last." That should be your slogan. In that patriotic spirit of fraternity and brotherhood march forward to your objective and you are bound to succeed.

LET OTHERS FOLLOW

Let us hope that this correct and courageous lead given by the students and youth of Bombay will be followed by the rest of the country, so that within a short time the canker of communalism will be killed by the valiant youthful fighter and its place taken up by healthy broad-based, progressive, nationalism and democracy."

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

M. M. Gandhi of the Wilson College in moving a vote of thanks to the chair observed that the students were told by certain people not to take part in politics, but he was clear on that point and wondered how students could be expected to be indifferent to the needs of the country

At the end of the meeting the sense of the house was taken on two sugestions put by two students, namely the formation of the "Students League against Communalism' and a 'Civic Guard', the former of which was accepted, and further suggestions regarding its actual work were resolved to be considered at a special meeting.

The meting terminated at 8-0 p.m. amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

Law Sanctions It & Court Awards It

Madras High Court Validates Harijan-Hindu Marriage

MADRAS, January 11.

An important decision that the marriage between a caste Hindu and an Adi-Dravida woman was valid was given by Mr. Justice C. V. Anantakrishna Iyer in a criminal revision petition, wherein the question of validity of the marriage between a Naidu motor-driver and an Adi-Dravida woman was raised.

The woman stated that she was legally married and had a son born to them. But when she fell ill, she was abandoned and a maintenance of Rs. 4 and 3 to her and child respectively was awarded by the special Honorary Presidency Magistrate

The Revision petition was filed against this, and His Lordship considering several decisions held it had been admitted that Adi-Dravidas were Hindus. In recent cases in Madras and elsewhere, it has been held that marriages between the sub-castes of Sudras were not invalid, even if directions laid down in the Hindu Law texts that a male could not validly marry a female of a hgher caste should be assumed to apply to the marriage between members of different sub-divisions of Sudra caste. It was admitted that counter petitioner's class status was higher than that of the complainant woman.

In the end, His Lordship dismissed the counter petition.—A. P.

CHARTER TO BOOTLEGGERS

U. S. Permits Whisky Smugglers To Sell Their Cargoes

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Smuggling ships which for years haunted the American seaboard conducting transactions of bootleggers have now been permitted to sell their cargoes in the United States ports upon payment of customs duties owing to the removal certain restrictions on imnport of whisky made in order to force down prices and eliminate bootlegging.

The Administration has authorised distillers and rectifiers to import American type of whisky in bulk and bottle in any quantity for thirty days for rectifying purposes.

PRIVATE ACQUITTED

Judge Agrees With Jury's Verdict In Dalhousie Murder Case

AMRITSAR, Jan. 11.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of seven European jurors, Mr. S. L. Sales, the sessions Judge of Amritsar pronounced order this evening in the Dalhousie murder case, acquitting Private Rolfe, British soldier, charged under section 302 of the Penal Code for the alleged shooting on September 22 of Munshiram a canteen manager at Dalhousie.

The jury accepted the latter version saying that the accused was neither guilty of murder nor of negligence and called the affair an unfortunate accident.—A. P.

ADDITIONAL POLICE IN CHITTAGONG

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the Bengal Government has decided to post additional police in the town of Chittagong and some of the neighbouring villages.

It is held that the attack on men, women ane children of European community by bombs and revolvers on January 7, preceded by the distribution of leaflets over Christmas indicates clearly that further precautionary measures are necessary to ensure safety of the public.—A. P.

CRICKET GROUND TRAGEDY SEQUEL

Roads Leading To Golf Course Banned For Traffic

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 11.

Following the outrage on Sunday evening, the District Magistrate has passed orders under the Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act prohibiting traffic on roads and paths running in to and around the golf course of the Chittagong Club.

The sentries have instructions to prevent the infringement of the orders. Anyone contravening the orders is liable to be arrested and convicted.—A.P.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Appeal For Funds

Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande, Mr. N. C. Kelkar's daughter, Principal of the Women's College of the Indian Women's University, addressed a large gathering of women at the Dakshini Brahmin SSabha Hall, Girgaum, on Thursday evening on 'Sanghatan' and appealed for monetary help and support to the above University.

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh presided. Prof. Karve and Sir Govindrao Pradhan who were present also addressed the meeting.

The meeting had been organised under the auspices of the Indian Women's University Aid Committee (Bombay) of which Mr. L. R. Phadnis is the Vice-Chairman.

DONATIONS

It was announced at the outset that Sir Govidrao Pradhan had donated Rs. 101 and that Mr. Vartak, the President of Thana District Local Board and others had jointly donated Rs. 80 towards the fund.

Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande was the principal speaker. She spoke on the significance of 'Sankranthi' and said she offered 'Sangathan' union to women for the symbolic sweet distributed on that day.

Prof. Karve appealed for funds.

AN APPEAL

The following appeal is issued:

Mr. L. R. Phadnis, the Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the Indian Women's University Aid Committee, Bombay, is moving in the Bombay City and Suburbs for the Committee's propaganda. All the well-wishers and sympathisers of the cause are requested to help him in his mission as best as they can.

Latest Commercial News.

SHARP RISE IN LOCAL COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 5 Points Up

GOLD PRICES UNCHANGED AND SILVER STEADY

Rising Tendency In Commodities

Bombay, Jan. 11.

On Thursday, only minor fluctuations took place in cross-rates.

TRADERS NERVOUS AND HESITATING

The New York cotton prices opened firm and improved further but subsequently eased off on account of liquidation and profit-taking as traders were nervous and hesitating.

SMALL RISE IN SILVER

London gold prices remained unchanged but silver improved a little. A steady tone prevailed in the local market.

GRAINS VERY FIRM

Liverpool wheat and Chicago grains ruled very firm on general buying. Argentine linseed was also steady.

HEAVY PURCHASES IN LOCAL COTTON.

The local cotton prices recorded a sharp rise to-day and Broach A.M. touched Rs. 201-8 at night on account of heavy purchases by option dealers.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York Jan. 11.	
Previous closing	11.01
To-day's opening	11.13
Difference	+.12
To-day's closing	11.06
Difference	+.05
Broach Expectation	Rs. 199

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, Jan. 11.	
Previous closing	5.54
To-day's opening	5.59
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	5.62
Difference	+.08

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 11.

The market continued to forge ahead under general buying influenced by better trade news and strength of other commodities. Trades were however nervous and hesitant with the result that advances were not fully maintained due to liquidation and some profit-taking.

Trading in May opened at 11.13 i.e. 12 points higher. Business was active on local buying and foreign enquiry prompted by better Liverpool advices and firmer Stock Exchange but subsequently profit-taking and liquidation pared down gains with May touching 11.08. However market again came up on renewed speculative enquiry.

Finally the market closed at 11.06 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 11.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January	(10.70	10.70) 10.94
March	(10.78	10.77) 10.98
May	(10.94	10.93) 11.14

10.94
10.97
11.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (5.50) 5.63
American March (5.49) 5.61
Egyptian January 8.03) 8.23
Egyptian March (7.90) 8.15

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 11.
(11 p.m.)

Broach A|M. for April|May delivery jumped up to Rs. 201-8 at night as the New York cotton market opened firm with a rise of 12 to 13 points and improved further by about 12 to 15 points. Later on Broach A.|M. declined to Rs. 200 on heavy profit-taking and bull liquidation. Option dealers were active buyers to-day. The price has touched a new high level to-day.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York Jan. 11.	
Previous closing	5.09-7|8
To-day's closing	5.08-1|2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan. 11.	
Previous closing	5.09
To-day's opening	5.10-1|2
To-day's closing	5.08-7|8
Difference	—.0-1|8

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 11.	
Previous	83.23
To-day's opening	83.25
To-day's closing	83.28
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 11.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling-Dollar at 5.10-1|2 with a steady tendency and gradually improved to 5.1-11|4 when reaction se t in. The rate finally cloed at 5.08-7|8.

Franc opened at 83.25 but subsequently eased slightly to 83 21. Finally it closed at 83.28.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 11.

The China Bank bought. Offerings were small. The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Spot	19-1|8d.	19-3|16d.
Forward	18-1|8d.	19-1|4d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 11.	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|7|1	£6|7|1

BULLION.

London, Jan. 11.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6|7|1) £6|7|1.
Silver (19 1|16d.) 19 3|16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 11.

3 months (1 1|16 p.c.) 1 1|16 p.c.
4 months (1 3|32 p.c.) 1 3|32 p.c.
6 months (1 1|8 p.c.) 1 1|8 p.c.

CROSS RATES.

London, Jan. 11.
3-30 P.M.

London on Bombay (1.6 1|16) 1.6 1|16.
Paris on Bombay (6.27) 6.27.
New York on Bombay (38.50) 38.50
Berlin on Bombay (1.03 1|4) 1.03 1|4.
London on Milan (62.15) 62.18.
London on Shanghai (1|4) 1|4.
London on Kobe (1|2 9|32 1|2 1|4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at 52-5|8 for March, 53-5|8 for May and 54-7|8 for July, i.e. about a quarter penny higher. Trading was again fairly active on improved demand and fair volume of business changed hands.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Jan. 11.

Chicago wheat opened steady at 86-3|4 for May, 85-1|2 for July and 86-1|2 for September. Trading was very active on renewed commission house buying and continued foreign demand.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Jan. 11.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 42-3|4, and July at 44-3|4, while rye trading commenced with May at 50-5|8. The market showed fairly good activity on improved speculative enquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 11.

Argentine linseed showed a better feeling on improved demand with February touching 11.58 at noon.

CARDAMOM MARKET REPORT

Kombai, Jan. 11.

The result of to-day's auction prices per thulam of 810 tolas' weight, is as follows:—Ungarbled Estate Bulk Tharaipadams 17 to 13, Malabar Storepadams 19 to 21, Mysore Storepadams 23 to 24|8, Gandhipara Special Assortment 23, Pure Cardamoms Seeds 25 to 26. 200 thulams were sold. The market was firm. Plantations and picking are exhausting.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 11.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£224 1|2) £226 7|8 firm.
Lead (£10 15|16) £11 1|4 firm.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£34 3|4 to £35 1|4) £35 to £35 1|2.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1|2) 1-0 1|2.
Indian Pekoe higher 1|2 1|2) 1|2 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1|1 1|2) 1|1 1|2.
Celon Fekoe higher (|8 3|4) 1|8 3|4.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan|Feb (£15 7|8) £16 sellers.
Dundee Jan. (unquoted) £18.
Lightning Jan. (unquoted) £16 3|4

RUBBER

Spot (4 1|4) 4 1|4 paid and buyers.
Jan|Mar (4 11|32) 4 3|8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan.|Feb. (£10-7|8) £10 7|8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan.|Feb. (£10-3|4) £10 3|4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan|Feb (£9-1|8) £9 3|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan|Feb. £8 3|4) £8 3|4 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54, 54|4, and 57|2 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. Prices improved on small offerings while the market gained further strength on firmness of cotton and closed steady at Rs. 54|3, 54|7 and 57|6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 31|5, 31|6|6 and 31|8. Prices advanced on scattered buying and small ready supplies. Otherwise there was nothing of importance doing. The market closed at Rs. 31|5, 31|6|6 and 31|8 for ready, Mah and May delivery.

TRAVANCORE S. A. BANK'S PROFIT

Rs. 91,164-11-9 Now Available For Distribution

The Net Profit of the State Aided Bank of Travancore. Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1933 is Rs. 83,857-7-8 (ighty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, annas seven and pies eight) which together with the sum of Rs. 7,307-4-1 carried forward from previous year's account amounts to Rs. 91,164-11-9 (Rupees Ninety-one thousand one hundred and sixty-four annas eleven and pies nine) only, which is available for distribution.

INVESTMENT DEMAND IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

Homerails Showing Particular Strength

AMERICAN WHEAT STRONGLY HELD

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

On the Stock Exchange with most members occupied by settlement of a very heavy 3 weeks' account, business in most departments was smaller.

Investment demand however continued in gilt-edged securities and with trade prospects good as indicated in his statement by Sir Josiah Stamp, Chairman of L. M. S. Railway, home rails have shown particular strength. Industrials were also supported.

Commodity markets reflected a better tendency. American wheat was strongly held. Cotton was higher on general buying. Large business continues in cocoa.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 11.

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £88-3|8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 11.

(3-30 P.M.)

The Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet with some good futures. Gilt-edgedes were good features. Industrials generally were very steady. Kaffirs were rather irregular.

The London Stock Exchange remained firm on better demand while Giltedged securities also witnessed a further recovery. The 3-1|2 per cent Loan was quoted at £88-1|2, i.e. 2-1|2 shillings higher.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£75 3|8) £75 5|8.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1|2) £102 1|2.
4-1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3|8) £109 1|4.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £112 7|8.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-7|8) £101 7|8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111-3|4) £111 3|4.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 12) dol. 12 3|8.
International Holding (dol. 2 1|8) dol. 2 1|4.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 6 3|8) dol. 6 5|8.
Electrical Musical Insurance (19|7 1|2) 19|9.
Princhin John (33|9) 33|6.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (33-3) 33|6.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95|7 1|2) 96|1 1|2
Swadeshi Match "B" (10|0) 10|0.
Dunlop Rubber (43|1 1|2) 43|1 1|2.
Uniliver Ordinary (25|0) 25|3.
Ford Motors (22|6) 22|3
Cables and Wireless "B" (10 3|8) 10 3|4.
British American Tobacco (115|7 1|2) 115|7 1|2.
Cameras "A" (£8 1|2) £8 1|2.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (112|6) 113|6.
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def (19|9) 20|3.
Distillers (84|3) 84|3.
Bradford Dyers (17|0) 17|0.
British Celanese (14|4 1|2) 14|4 1|2
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (65|0) 65|0.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44|4 1|2 44|9
Fine Cotton Spinners (16|0) 16|0.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9|4 1|2) 9|4 1|2.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 21 3|8) dol. 21 3|4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6|0) 6|3.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord. (£56 1|4) £57.
L. M. S. Ord. (£26 5|8) £27.
L. N. E. R. Defd (£10 1|8) £10 3|8
Southern Defds. (£20 1|8) £20 1|4
Lond Pass 5 per Stock (£127) £127.
London Board "C" Stock (£82 3|4) £83 1|4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 11.
(3-30 P.M.)

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 1|2) £75 3|4
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1|2) £88 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£109) £109.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 3|4) £103 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (1|2 p.c. dis.) £5|8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-3|4) £110

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£108 1|4) £108 3|8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (33|1 1|2) 33|9.
Doran Tea (62|6) 62|6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40) 40|7 1|2.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£9) £10

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo|Dutch Rubber (19|10 1|2) 10|10 1|2.
Gula Kelampong (17|6) 17|6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27|4-1|2) 27|6.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (65|0) 64|4 1|2.
Burma Corporation (13|0) 13|0.
Rio Tintos (£19 1|4) £19 1|4.
East Rand Proprietary (43|6) 43|1 1|2.
Rand Mines (116|3) 115|0.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (33|9) 33|9.
Anglo-Persian (46|10 1|2) 47|6.
Burma Oil (87|6) 87|6.
Mexican Eagle (11|0) 11 1|2.
Shell Transport (51|3) 51|3
Royal Dutch (£21 5|8) £21 3|4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Jan. 11.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 35) dol. 36-1|8.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 13 3|4) dol. 14 1|4.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 47-5|8) dol. 49 1|8.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (dol 80) unquoted.

INDIAN COTTON FOR LANCASHIRE

Sir R. Jackson To Tour Country To Investigate Problem

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee established with the object of increasing the use of Indian cotton by Lancashire left for India to investigate the problems in connection with the Committee's work. He will be joined in Bombay in February by liaison officer Fleming.

In the course of his visit Sir R. Jackson will, in addition be conferring with various cotton interests, visit reseach stations which are endeavouring to improve the staple Indian cottons.

Sir Richard will also visit cotton growing estate in the Punjab in which the British Cotton Growing Association is interested.—Reuter's Special.

SWADESHI IS ONLY CURE FOR DUMPING

Japan Can Easily Defy Any Tariff Wall

Consumers Can Better Help Cotton Growers Than Indo-Jap Agreement

The All-India Swadeshi Sangh has issued the following statement:—

The Gentlemen's Agreement reached between India and Japan, the immediate result of which will be the lifting of the boycott of Indian cotton by the Japanese mills, will result in bettering only to a certain extent the position of the cotton grower in this country. But the main problem of creating more demand for Indian cotton by Indian mills themselves remains. If India is to become self-sufficient in her textile needs, encouragement must be given to the use of Indian cotton in spinning and weaving in the country itself. Khaddar has its place in the domestic economy of the nation, but the mill industry is bound to grow and it will serve a truly national purpose if it can consume more Indian raw material. It is noticeable that during the "cotton year" August 1923-33 the textile industry in India consumed 1,419,000 candies of cotton as compared with 1,456,000 candies in the previous year.

The decrease in consumption was slight but it is an indication that the industry has not been able to make sufficient stand against the severe economic depression. The Bombay mills have had a particularly bad time. Although the number of mills in Ahmedabad increased from 78 to 82, the total number of mills in the Bombay presidency, excluding Ahmedabad and Bombay city, remained the same as last year. The number is only 60, a distressing indication of the fact that in the mofussil business enterprise in cotton spinning spinning and weaving remains remarkably dull.

REMEDY WITH CONSUMER

It will be a real help to the Indian grower of cotton if the consumer in India can be persuaded to patronise cloth of coarse texture so that a less number of mills will be inclined to turn their attention to spinning of higher counts. This activity in spinning higher counts spells the use of cotton of non-Indian origin and from the Swadeshi point of view it must be discouraged. At the recent All-India Swadeshi Workers' Conference the representatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association described how the industry is tempted to spin higher counts and it appears that the only method to compel the use of Indian cotton in the mills is to secure the help of the consumer. He must demand cloth made out of Indian cotton produced by mills which are financed mainly by Indian capital and are under Indian management and control.

In the year under review two provinces in India, Bengal and the Punjab, showed a considerable advance in mill-weaving activity. As these provinces have an opportunity of contributing more largely now in satisfying the textile needs of India, the consumer must demand from textile concerns there that their products are purely Indian, so that more help is given to the Indian cotton grower. In Bengal the number of looms increased by 700 to a total of 5,975, in the year 1933 while in the Punjab the number of looms increased by 150 to a total of 3,758 in the same year. In this province there was greater spinning as well as weaving activity.

DANGER OF CHEAP IMPORTS

The agreement with Japan refers to cotton and cotton fabrics only. It may be that the revised tariff schedule which will come into force after the passage of the new tariff bill, will help to check the incursion of cheap imports of other goods from Japan. An idea of the very large inrush of such goods into India can be obtained from an analysis of imports in artificial silk, woollen hosiery, and also chemical goods. As regards articles like soaps and pencils, to mention two specific cases of Japanese importation inspite of heavy duties, it appears Indian industry has no chance for the present in withstanding this competition even if helped with a large measure of protection.

The additional duty imposed upon artificial silk imports in June last did not prevent Japan from sending out this type of goods in large quanties to India. In September last the Japanese imports of artificial silk piecegoods were 3.5 million yards. Next month they rose to 5 million yards. As regards woollen hosiery the imports into India of this class of goods, which can be manufactured in the country itself, if more encouragement is given to Indian enterprise, rose to the value of Rs. 4,48,558 in 1933. The year before they were valued at Rs. 3,31,248.

PHENOMENAL INCREASE.

In the import of wollen piecegoods Japan is having an amazingly large share. The Japanese imports which in the first half of 1931-32 were only 38,000 yards valued at Rs. 22,000 rose to the remarkable figure of 569,000 yards valued at Rs. 2,67,000 in the first half of 1932-33. During one year Japan progressed to this large extent in her dumping operations. But her activity in the next year was truely amazing. The Japanese imports in the first half of the current financial year rose to 1,361,000 yards valued at Rs. 8,92,000. It appears no amount of artificial aid like heavier import duty can withstand this dumping unless India can manage to produce woolen piece-goods at prices which can compete with Japanese prices.

This is impossible for the present because the conditions under which Japan produces a variety of woollen goods are not yet possible here. It is ascertained that in many parts of Japan the manufacture of woollen articles is conducted as a cottage industry. There are small factories run with diminutive engines with one-fourth H. P. which produce these articles at a very cheap cost. It should be the duty of the Indian manufacturer to inquire into this problem of cheap production.

ALUM IMPORTS

A new commodity which Japan has begun to import only this year is Alum. The average price of import from other countries works out at Rs. 5-4-10 ped case. The Japanese price is Rs. 3-13-8. The result is that Japan can stand the imposition of a heavy import duty and defy competition from other countries, in her imports of this article into India. We cannot expect to produce alum at present at a price which can possibly compete with Japanese prices. But this new adventure of Japan's into the Indian market ought to remind us how urgent is our problem of advancing our own chemical industry.

DUTY ON COTTON PIECE-GOODS

Government Of India Announce Reduction

The Gazette of India Extraordinary published on Monday in Delhi says:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 341-T.(8)|33, dated the 7th June 1933, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce the duty chargeable under Part VII of the Second Schedule to the said Act on the articles specified in the following table to the extent set forth therein:—

Cotton Piece-Goods—(a) Plain grey, that is, not bleached or dyed in the piece, if ifported in pieces (other than fents of not more than nine yards in length) which either are without woven headings or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings—(ii) not of British manufacture: Present rate of duty: 75 per cent 'ad valorem' or 6-3|4 annas per pound, whichever is higher. Revised rate of duty: 50 per cent 'ad valorem' or 5-1|4 annas per pound, whichever is higher.

(b) Others including cotton fents not otherwise specified—(ii) not of British manufacture: Present rate of duty 75 per cent 'ad valoremf: Revised rate of duty: 50 per cent 'ad valorem.'

Improved Demand In New York Cotton

WALL STREET MARKET FIRM

Large Cloth Sales At Advancing Prices

MARKET SUBJECT TO REACTION

Bombay, Jan 11.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by better spot demand and s rength of Wall-Street market. Sales of cloth are increasing at advancing prices. There was increased outside buying and it is now generally believed that the Government will succeed in reducing the crop to 9 million bales. Spinners, are continuous buyers.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of one point with May delivery quoted 10.93. There was steady buying throughout the day which gradually improved prices and the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 10 points to 10.05c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points to 10.81c.

GROWERS FOR HIGHER PICESR

The Commerce and Finance states:—

"The stability displayed by the market of late augurs well for the price of cotton as the season progresses. Over 90 per cent. of the crop now has been ginned, and the movement to market is lightening. It should get lihter week by week hereafter Many growers received fair sized checks from the AAA for taking part of their acreage out of production. Furthermore, they have the opportunity to borrow 10 cents per pound on the cotton they raised this year. The result is that they are for the most part in a good position to await higher levels before selling.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Wednesday at a rise of one to two points in sympathy with overnight improvement in New York cotton. The market was quiet and featureless. Later on the market was very steady on favourable advices from New York. Business was moderate with light offerings.

The market closed very steady at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.75.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton features market were again irregular. There was scattered selling in the near month but distant deliveries ruled very steady. At the close January was 2 points down at 4.60, March 4 points higher at 4.69 and May 3 points up at 4.72.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and irregular on easier Alexandria advices. Sakels closed at a decline of one to four points with spot cotton 8 points down to 8.32. Upper Egyptian futures advanced 3 to 4 points with spot cotton 2 points lower at 6.43d.

REACTIOY LIKELY

While the main trend of cotton prices remains upward, we think the market is now subject to some downward reaction. There is decided improvements in the cloth demand in the United States but mills have curtailed the production. The prospects of a small crop next year are also discounted to some extent We think its safe to await lower levels to buy.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 11.02 plus 10 up (2-54 p.m.); lowest 10.93 plus .01 up (10 a.m.).

Liverpool May highest 5.54 (3-59 p.m.); lowest 5.46 (11-15 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

11-52 a.m.: Liverpool: Easier in sympathy with decline in Egyptian.

8-51 p.m.: New York: Increasing outside demand, goods prices firm.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York.—Feeling is more confident, spot demand improving; trade buying principal feature; market acting well: looks higher.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Sentiment still very bullish but Government liquidation futures against farmers option calling appears to be temporarily halting advance.

New York.—Acreage restriction likely to be successful in conjunction with other measure restricting crop to mine millions. Dry goods reports encouraging.

New York.—Liquidation by longs absorbed by trade interests. General trade conditions seem to be improving. Spot demand is improving but after such a big advance a sudden and sharp decline is likely.

New York.—Market gaining strength on general buying, broadening demand goods and prospects control production. Firmness other markets helpful factor.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 10th inst. (8-28 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Continued optimism this week with growing volume of business confirm likelihood of materially higher prices in the coming months."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 10.
March, 1934	10.84+.08
May, 1934	11.01+.09
July, 1934	11.16+.09
October, 1934	11.31+.06
December, 1934	11.47+.07
Spot	11.05+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 10.
January	10.74+.06
March	10.81+.09
Spot	10.81+.14
New York 10-55 a.m —	
March	10.80
May	10.97
July	11.11
New York, Noon Call —	
March	10.77
May	10.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 10

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 19,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 7,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 10. 10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations	Price.
January, 1934		5.56+.07
February, 1934		5.55+.07
March, 1934	5.49	5.55+.07
April, 1934		5.54+.07
May, 1934	5.48	5.54+.07
June, 1934		5.53+.06
July, 1934		5.53+.06
August, 1934		5.54+.06
September, 1934		5.54+.06
October, 1934		5.55+.06
November, 1934		5.56+.06
December, 1934		5.57+.06
January, 1935		5.58+.06
Middling Spot		5.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan 10
SAKELLARIDIS.—	
January, 1934	8.10
March, 1934	7.99
May, 1934	7.94
July, 1934	7.89
October, 1934	7.79
November, 1934	7.79
F.G.F. Spot	8.33

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Broach, Fully Godo (Good staple)	4.36
Broach, Fine (Good staple)	4.51
Broach, Superfine (Good staple)	4.66
Oomra Good, (No. 1 staple)	4.63
Oomra, Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.78
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.93
Bengal, Good	3.74
Bengal, Fine	3.84
Bengal, Superfine	3.94
Scinde, Good	3.84
Scinde, Fine	3.94
Scinde, Superfine	4.04

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 10.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Jan-Feb. sellers 18/10 1/2.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels Jan-Feb. sellers 18/9

Wheat, South Australian parcels Jan-Feb. sellers 22/3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 10.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta per cwt. Jan-Mar. sellers 6/4 1/2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay, per cwt. Jan-Mar. sellers 6/1 1/2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi per cwt. Jan-Mar. sellers 6/1 1/2.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 10.

Copper Braziers £43

Yellow Metal £37

Spelter Hard Indian Brand £14 1/8

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 1/4

Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B £225

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 10

Smoked sheets standard ribbed 1b sellers 4 15/16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON HEALTHY

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents Messrs. A. Buston & Co.:—

Cotton have a favourable opinion of the market. There is a good undertone. Demand is improving and the market is healthy.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—March 28 May 9 July—7.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May 197— Liverpool May 5.55 Rs. 44 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May 197 —New York May 11.01 Rs. 43 at Cross Rate 5.09

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, January 10.

SAKELS.

January	14.49—.21
March	14.51—.31
May	14.52—.33
July	14.65—.25
November	14.75—.25

ASH.

February	10.99+.02
April	11.02+.01
October	11.19—
December	11.24+.05

EGYPTIAN UPPER COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

January	6.25 plus 04
March	6.28 plus 04
May	6.31 plus 04
July	6.33 plus 04
October	6.34 plus 04
November	6.34 plus 04
Spot Cotton	6.43 — 02

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 10

Broach A/May Op. 197 3/4; Highest 197 3/4; Lowest 195 1/4; Closing 195 1/2

Oomra D/J. Op. 179 1/2; Highest 179 1/2; Lowest 177 1/2; Closing 177 1/2

Oomra March Op. 179 1/2; Highest 179 1/2; Lowest 177 3/4; Closing 177 3/4

Oomra May Op. 181 1/4; Highest 181 1/4; Lowest 179 1/2; Closing 179 1/2

Bengal D/J Op. 143 1/4; Highest 143 1/4; Lowest 141; Closing 141.

Bengal March Op. 147 3/4; Highest 147 3/4; Lowest 145; Closing 145.

Bengal May Op. 151; Highest 151; Lowest 148 1/2; Closing 148 1/2.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 11.

T. T. on London:—

Previous Close	1-4 1/16
To-day's Opening	1-4 1/16
To-day's Close	1-4 1/16

Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The local Silver and Gold markets ruled quiet but steady to-day with a scattered business. It is said that the Bullion Exchange is likely to consider the question of excluding local mint silver from the tenders against forward sales. Gold market was a shade steady. There is no chance of any big price movement in the near future.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	54	1	0
Maha delivery	54	4	0
Fagan delivery	57	0	0
Ready Gold	31	5	9
Maha delivery	31	6	6
Fagan delivery	31	7	9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, January 10.

Spot silver 43 2/4c unchanged.

January 44.25+.30c.

March 44.66+.26

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 10.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6 7 1

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 10

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) C.I.F. ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) C.I.F. ton, Jan/Feb. sellers £9-3-9.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull) C.I.F. ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £8-15-0.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 10.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £10-15-0.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £9-1-3

Linseed Bombay (London Hull ton Jan-Feb. sellers £10-17-6

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 10

T. T. London on:—		
Berlin		13.71 1/2
Amsterdam		8.11 3/4
Brussels		23.74
Madrid		39.56
Milan		62.18
Berne		16.85 1/2
Paris		83.28
Prague		109.62
London on New York		5.09

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Following a further rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened steady to-day at Rs. 197/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 198/4 on buying by Bazar operators and covering by shorts. At this level there was increased long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 196/8. There was some profit-taking by recent buyers.

Liverpool market opened very steady at a rise of 5 points and Alexandria opening was 30 points higher. Prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 198/4 and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.
Broach A./M.	198	0
Oomra D./J.	179	12
Oomra March	180	0
Oomra May	181	0
Bengal D./J.	142	8
Bengal March	146	4
Bengal May	150	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	Extra Spl.-fine	Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.
M.G.:—					
Bengal U.P.	...	154	151	148	144
Panjab	...	154	151	148	144
Rajputana	...	154	151	148	144
Oomra No. 3		185	182	180	177
C. P. No. 1		197	194	192	189
C. P. No. 2		191	188	186	183

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

117 Kotak & Co. Amraoti 3 on.

160 Viram Ladha Ranala Bhavebhav.

156 Toyomankwak Shegaon 179.

125 Oshman Suleman Kapasin 179.

200 Breul & Co. Hansi 151.

102 Narshinagshi Naserabad 151.

300 Nanalal Manilal jind old 137½.

200 Bhardas Mavji Muglai old 166.

200 G K Kesha & Co. Amraoti 181½.

200 Nanalal Manilal Jalna 2 off.

200 Samji Karamshi Pandurna 9 on.

100 Breul & Co. Bhatenda 152½.

101 N. Rajaram Khamgaon 186.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	155
Bengal Fine	...	152
Bengal F.G.	...	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	152
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	147
Wardha-Hingt Fine	172	194
Nagpur Savner Fine	172	194
Yeotmal Fine	169	187
Arvi Fine	169	185
Ellichpur Fine	169	188
Amraoti-Berar Fine	169	182
Khamgaon Fine	169	182
Mulkapur Fine	165	177
Khandesh Fine	162	174
Muthia F.G.	152	
Jalna/Sallu F.G.	165	174
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	167	185
Broach Fine	182	
Punjab-American		205
Punjab-American mix		198
Cambodia	242	...
Miraj-Sangli	162	...
Compta Good	177	...
Busoga	317	...
Kampala	322	
Manza	...	297

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	1,803	84,330
Central India	1,718	43,461
Barsi and Nagar	2,461	59,269
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,063	16,228
Berar	1,869	120,810
Central Provinces	585	26,302
Total Oomras	9,499	350,400
Dholera	120	6,187
N.-W. Provinces	238	4,465
Rajputana	452	3,051
Sind-Punjab	1,564	43,762
Broach	1,754	13,632
Coompta & Dharwar	74	7,412
Westerns-Northerns	62	3,214
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	4,935
Persian	.....	493
American	.....	16,726
Egyptian & African	46	45,624
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	24
Total	13,809	503,825

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 4th Jan. Yesterday.	year. This
Europe	518	135,317
Japan & China	.....	78,450
Coast Ports	.....	7,192
Up-country by Rail	.....	42,403
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	7,407
Total	518	270,779

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 11.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. and D. D. 1/6.

LONDON —
Banks selling T. T. & D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 1/16 Ready.
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 Feb.
Banks buying T. T. 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 March-April.

NEW YORK —
B. C. Rate T. T. 263 3/4 Nominal.
Banks selling T. T. 261 3/4 Nominal.
Banks buying T. T. 259 1/4 Nominal.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D. D. 624 Nominal.
Banks buying D. D. 634 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D. D. 60 1/2 Nominal.

JAPAN —
Banks selling T. T. 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D. D. 99 3/4

SHANGHAI —
Banks selling D. D. 90 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D. D. 156 3/4

JAVA.—
Banks selling D. D. 60 1/4

BERLIN —
Banks selling D. D. 102 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.09 3/4 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 11th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/8 11th inst.
London/Paris 83.25 10th inst.
London/Belgium 23.48 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.86 10th inst.
London/Italy 92.12 10th inst.
London/Berlin 13.72 10th inst.
London/Holland 8.12 1/4 10th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 10th inst.
London/New York 5.09 1/4 10th inst.
London/Java 8.07 1/2 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.
Gold £6-6-8 1/2 9th inst. £6-7-1 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 9th inst. 19 1/8 10th inst
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 9th inst. 19 1/8 10th inst
Silver New York Ready 43.95 9th inst. 44 1/8 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 1/16 p.c. 9th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 9th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 10th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c. 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

TEA MARKET.

Chandara Brand Rspre lbs. 0/-6/- to 1/6/9-.

Bharmal Brand Rspre lbs. 7/7/- to 1/8/-.

Broock Bond Rspre lbs. 0/8/1 to 1/12/-.

Liptan Brand Rspre lbs. 0/8/- to 2/6/-.

Amber Brand Rspre lbs. 0/7/0 to 1/4/-.

SHARE MARKET.

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 30.

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 83.

Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 154.

Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) 118.

Kalyanmal Mills (Pref.) 103.

Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 93.

Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 25.

Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd. 5.

Navayouga Mills Ltd. 1.

Binod Mills Ltd. 105.

Bhagaratha Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 7.

Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 10/12.

Bank of Indore Ltd. 19/4.

BULLION.

Gold Bar per tola Rs. 32/12.

Silver per 100 tola Rs. 56.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Javas	13	0	3
S. S. "Susijama"	3	12	3
S. S. "Arabia"	3	12	3
Shipment Nov.	3	12	0
Shipment Dec.	3	12	0
Shipment Jan.-March	3	13	6
Shipment Feb.-March	3	13	6
Shipment April-May	3	14	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Per 100 lbs.

March	52 1/4d.
May	53 3/8d.
July	54 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 10.

May	dol. 076 1/2
July	dol. 0.85
Sept.	dol. 0 86

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Jan. 10.

March	1.22÷01
May	1.28÷01
July	1.34÷02
Sept.	1.38÷01

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

F. P. Bales.	1933-34.	1932-33.
Receipts to date 10-1-34	5745000	6134000
Receipts Yesterday 10-1-34	19000	36000
Exports to date 10-1-30	4400000	4442000
Stock at Ports 5-1-34	4076000	4767000
Stock Interior Towns 5-1-34	2161000	2189000
Stock Liverpool 5-1-34	1007000	861000
Visible Supply 5-1-34	9115000	9383000
Quantity in Sight 5-1-34	9035000	9266000
Quantity out of Sight 5-1-34	6455000	6487000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculative Buying In Burmas

HIGHER PRICES ATTRACT LIQUIDATION

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

The local Share Bazar opened steady and advanced during the early part on continued buying in Burma shares, but later prices eased off on long liquidation. There is no sound reason behind the present improvement in Burma Shares other than speculative activity. The firmness in Burma Shares had salutary steady effect on other Shares, which also displayed good undertone but later on there was some long liquidation. The tone at the close was quiet. The market was open today for one hour on account of settlement.

Tata Steel ordys. closed at 52/8 and deferreds were unchanged on balance at Rs. 208/12. Tata Steel 2nd preference firmed up to Rs. 114/12. In the mill section Nagpores eased to 240 and Swadeshis were on offer at Rs. 163/12. Kohinoors on the other hand improved to 133/2. Lakshmis came to business at Rs. 722/8. Andhras started at 1331/4 and closed at 1325. Powers eased to Rs. 915. Cements were quiet. In Railways Mandras changed hands at Rs. 80 and Pachoras were done at Rs. 75. C.P. Railways were quoted at Rs. 73/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Bom. Dyeing 767; 65.
Century 200; 199; 97.
Central India 246; 48; 45; 40.
Colaba 70.
Cresent 7.
Fazalbhoy 27/8.
Kohinoor 132; 36; 33-2.
New Great 123; 22.
Pearl 3-8.
Simplex 70/10.
Swadeshi 266; 67; 65.
Bundi 23/2; 4; 2.
I. Cement 282; 81/14.
T. Steel Dfd. 210; 11; 9; 8/2.
T. Steel Ord. 52/10; 53/2; 52/12; 52/8.
B. Steam 248.
B. Burma 405; 6; 10; 3; 4.
Tata Hydro 143/2; 142/8.
Andhra 1.330; 31; 27; 30; 25; 25.
Tram Ord. 135/10; 135/5.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance	268	12
500 Bom. Cotton ..	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	765	0
250 Bradbury ..	90	0
100 Central India	240	0
100 Colaba	70	0
100 Coorla ..	62	8
100 Crescent	7	0
250 Currim	6	4
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn ..	401	4
1 E. D. Sasson ..	0-2-6	
100 Elphinstone	20	0
250 Fazal	27	8
100 Finlay	68	8
1000 Framji Petit ..	95	0
100 Gokak N.	106	4
1000 Hindustan ..	1640	0
100 Indore	83	2
50 Kastoorchand	1	4
100 Khatau	55	8
100 Kohinoor	133	2
100 Madhowji	5	0
250 Madras United ..	65	0
1000 Morarji ..	185	10
250 Model ..	50	0
50 Mysore ..	90	0
200 New Great	122	8
100 Oosmanshahi ..	N 52	8
240 Pabani	4	8
230 Pearl	3-8-0	
100 Phoenix ..	257	8
25 Sassoon Silk ..	45	0
1000 Sholapur ..	N3000	0
50 Simplex	70	10
100 Swadeshi	165	0
100 Swan	N 35	0
25 Tata	N 20	0
500 Vishnu	1382	8
1000 Western	731	4
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	84	0
25-50 Central	23	9
500 Imperial	1,245	0
125-500 Imp. Contry. N.	310	10
50-100 India	102	8
5 Union	4	8
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	25	2
70 Gwalior	76	8
250 Indian	281	14
40 Katni def.	1,070	0
100 Katni Ord.	277	0
75 Okha	142	8
10 Punjab	15	
100 Shahabad	269	6
70 United	62	4
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	11	10
15-75 New India	24	2
200 Oriental	3435	0
10-100 Vulcan	6	10
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	135	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1,325	0
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	135	5
100 Bom. Suburban ..	132	8
10 Broach	10	2
100 Karachi ..	191	4
100 Poona ..	187	8
100 Surat ..	167	8
100 Tata Hydro	142	8
1000 Tata Power	915	9
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	787	4
100 Amr. Patty ..	113	0
100 C. Province	73	0
100 Dhon. Baramati.	80	0
100 Gujarat	55	
100 Mandra Bhon	80	0
100 Pachora Jamner	75	0
100 Sara Sirajgung ..	84	0
500 Tapty Valley	717	8
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur	14	4
30 Tata Steel Def.	268	2
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	52	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 Alcock	175	0
50 Belapur Sugar	168	12
520 Bombay Steam	248	0
125 Bom. Burma	404	6
50 Bom. Burma Conty.	140	0
3s. B. Petrol	2	11
50 Bombay Telephone	83	0
100 Ind. Bleaching N.	145	0
100 Ind. Radio def.	500	0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	418	12
1000 Port Canning	527	8
15 Scindia	9	4
30 Tata Construction	56	8
25 Tata Oil	16	0
PREF. SHARES.		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1207	8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	266	4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams. (T-F)	78	0
5 p.c. Cen. India (TF)	456	4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	123	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (TF)	135	0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	127	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1237	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	160	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata S. 2nd	114	12
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	635	0

INDORE PRUDECE MARKET

Indore, Jan. 10.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat, seed & cotton. Rates per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 23, 24.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19, 21.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18.
Tuar Rs. 15, 16.
Gram Rs. 14, 15.
Maka Rs. 5, 6.
Moog Green Rs. 17, 19.
Moog Black Rs. 10, 12.
Oils Cakes Rs. 19, 20.
Dhana Rs. 24, 35.
Ajavan Rs. 20, 25.
Chiles, Rs. 60, 69.
Jinjer Rs. 100, 118.
Jawar Rs. 10, 11.
Bajara Rs. 12, 15.
Kapas Malwi Rs. 34, 36.
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 30, 34.
Kappas Anjad Rs. 32, 34.
Cotton Seed Rs. 7.
New Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 66, 70.
New Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 56, 65.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Castorseeds Delivery May. Opening Rs. 25/0/6; Highest 25/2; Lowest Rs. 24/15/3; Closing Rs. 25/0/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February. Opening Rs. 23/10/6; Highest Rs. 23/12; Lowest Rs. 23/10; Closing Rs. 23/11/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 11.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
3½ p.c. G P N Sett.	83	7	0
3½ p.c. G P N Cash	83	8	0
4th Jan Sett 4 p.c. 1960-70 Sett.	99	2	0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	99	3	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	113	14	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113	15	0
TAXFREE.			
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113	8	0
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109	8	0
6½ p.c. 1935 B D L	106	1	0
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95	4	0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100	10	0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	101	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101	2	0
4½ p.c. 1955/60	105	10	0
5 p.c. 1939/44	105	6	0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	105	11	0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103	10	0
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107	3	0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. B.	106	2	0
CORPORATION LOANS. (TAXABLE).			
4 p.c. B P T 1934	93	14	0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	93	0	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105	8	0
5 p.c. M Deb 1954	117	12	0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	117	12	0
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	108	0	0

Note:—3½ per cent. paper opened to-day at Rs. 83/7 and declined to Rs. 83/6. At this level there was some buying from Calcutta which improved prices to Rs. 83/7/6.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1934

ALWAR SEEKS INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY

Will He Be Restored To Gadi?

Speculations In Delhi

Political Circles Opine He Has Something Up His Sleeves

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, January 11.

Does the return of the Maharaja of Alwar portend any interesting development in his State, is the question that is causing speculation in political quarters here. Those who are in intimate touch with the Maharaja say that after His Highness reached London and met the Secretary of State, he has been gradually restored to his original status.

Thus all matters relating to the State administration withheld from him since he left the State were once again sent through the airmail for his perusal and final orders.

LIMITATION REMOVED?

The limit of three lakhs of rupees on his privy purse was later on increased to four lakhs and now even that restriction has been removed and personal expenses are met in their entirety, as on former occasions. In fact, it is stated that within seven months his expenses already amount to nearly double the original sum allotted to him.

ANYTHING UP HIS SLEEVES?

Has the Maharaja something up his sleeves which has been wrung from the Secretary of State? If he has, an early announcement may be anticipated as the Maharaja telegraphed to the Viceroy from Bombay praying for the immediate grant of an interview to talk over matters personally. However, as the Viceroy and members of his Council and important officials of the Political Department are away in Calcutta, no development may take place till the Viceroy's return to Delhi on January 18.

KASHMIR PRECEDENT.

One possibility is that the precedent of Kashmir may be followed and the Maharaja of Alwar will be allowed to remain in the State relegating all matters concerning administration into the hands of his British Chief Minister.

Some arrangements will have to be made regarding personal expenses of the Maharaja, which formerly amounted to a huge sum. The reorganisation of the State requires a large amount of money. Therefore it will not be possible to allow a large portion of the revenue to be used for the Privy Purse. Alwar again has not the same resources as Kashmere. The income of the State is only about 50 lakhs and since the turmoil began eighteen months ago, the major portion of the revenue is still outstanding.

RUN ON LOAN.

According to private information the administration is now run mostly by drawing on the Government of India loan of 25 lakhs, of which nearly half has already been expended. No determined effort has yet been possible to collect revenue, both arrears and current, as Mr. Wylie has been largely preoccupied with overhauling of the state machinery, civil, criminal and judiciary departments. Some time must elapse before the reorganised machinery can be put into effective working order.

CRY FOR REMISSION.

It is stated that there is still considerable agitation among people who plead poverty and clamour for complete remission of arrears of revenue and want to begin on a clean slate.

The authorities may argue that they cannot afford to lose such large sums without seriously affecting the credit of the state.

A possible compromise is that the Maharaja may be advised to keep aloof from state affairs, if not for the entire two years, at least till such time as the preliminary work begun by Mr. Wylie seven months ago is completed. The information given above is gleaned from private sources. Enquires made in responsible quarters show that the only channel through which the Maharaja can make representation is the A. G. G. and no representation has been received by him. All that remains to be settled is as to where the Maharaja will proceed from Bombay and this will be settled shortly.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Aggarwal's Proposal To Amend Indian Specific Relief Act Secures First Place In Ballot

NEW DELHI, January 10.

In the first ballot held this morning for determining the priority of non-official bills which will come up for disposal during the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly, luck favoured Mr. Jaganath Aggarwal whose bills to amend the Indian Specific Relief Act and the Hindu Right of Partition Act secured the first place.

Three bills to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure Act (Sections 421, 426, 427 and 491) and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure Act by Amarnath Dutt occupied the second, the sixth and the thirteenth places respectively.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's bills to amend the Indian Arms Act, the Land Acquisition Act occupied the third and fourth positions. Mr. Dutt's Hindu Temple Entry Disabilities Removal Bill came seventh in order. Mr. B. Das's Indian States (Protection against Disaffection amendment) Bill and Indian Criminal Law Amendment (Repeal) Bill secured eigth and eleventh places respectively.

The Hindu Inheritance Amendment Bill by Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda and Lala Brij Kishore occupied the Child Marriage Restraint Bill by Pundit Satyendra Nath Sen, the Milch Cattle Protection Bill by Mr. Raghubirsingh, the Indian Income Tax Amendment Bill by Mr. A. Das and the Hindu Temple Entry Disabilities Removal Bill by Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda. —United Press.

The Singapur Air Mail arrived at Karachi at 8-5 and the outward Air Mail left at 9-30 on Thursday morning.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1|2 p.c.

MOVE TO ADD FRESH ISSUES

Mr. Munshi Makes New Application In Sensational Cotton Case

Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court on Thursday resumed the hearing of the suit filed by Dulerai and Co. claiming Rs. 10 lakhs as damages from the East India Cotton Association and its Directors on the ground, among others, of fraud.

Mr. Munshi, counsel for plaintiffs, wanted to add some more issues. But Mr. Coltman, for the defendants, objected, stating that these issues were not covered by the plaint.

Mr. Munshi said he had raised the new issues on scene fresh information which he had got.

His Lordship said if the affidavit was diffuse, it would prejudice the Court against the party. If the plaintiffs wanted to raise new issues, they should amend the plaint, for which time was given them till Monday. The amendment would be argued.

U. S. LIQUOR BILL AMENDED

Special Tax To Be Levied On Nations In Default Of War Debt Payments

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The amendment to the Liquor Tax Bill placing special excise taxes on liquor from those countries who are in arrears of the War debt payments, was adopted by the Senate by 40 votes to 39.

The amendment fixes a tax of 3 dollars on a gallon of wines, and 5 dollars on a gallon of liquor above the tariffs on the imports of nations wholly or partly in default of the War debt payments.

The amendment now goes to the House of Representatives.

The Administrative leaders do not regard the vote as a final decision on War debts, contending that the proposal should have been considered apart from the Liquor Bill.—Reuter's Special.

BISHOP MUELLER REPRIMANDED

Protestant Church Controversy Takes New Turn

BERLIN, Jan. 10.

The situation in the Protestant Church controversy has taken a new turn. The Bishops of Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden and Hessen have nullified Bishop Mueller's decree forbidding all sorts of political activities in the churches, and prohibiting church officials from attacking the church regime or its measures.

President Hindenburg to-day reprimanded Bishop Mueller for his dictatorial actions in church affairs, particularly his attempt to dissolve the Protestant Youth Movement.

The Foreign Office called Bishop Mueller's attention to the unfavourable comments abroad on his handling of the church situation.—Reuter's Special.

ITALY TO REDUCE PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE

(Special Cable).

ROME, Jan. 10.

A reduction in the term of military service from 18 months to 1 year was foreshadowed when the Under-Secretary for War introduced the military estimates in the Italian Chamber.

In order to compensate for the shorter term, the Under-Secretary suggests that henceforth full contingents should be called up whereas one-fifth of the recruits are at present exempt.

A shorter period of service and increased contingents will, 'ipso facto', increase the number of trained reservists.

TITULESCU CONFERS WITH CAROL

Does It Mean Clean Sweep Of Palace Camarilla?

KING'S PRIVATE SECRETARY SACKED

Likelihood Of Dictatorship Though Political Parties Of Liberals & Peasants Are Opposed To It.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUCHAREST, Jan. 10.

M. Titulescu's acceptance of the ministry of Foreign Affairs which was followed by a long conference with King Carol, is construed as meaning a clean sweep of the palace camarilla, who it is alleged is playing fast and loose with Rumanian politics.

The King's Private Secretary M. Dumitescu is being dismissed,

KING CAROL

likewise his father who commands the Gendarmes, likewise the General-in-charge of the Secret Service all of whom are credited with some connection with the Iron Guard.

The King demurred for sometime. It is thought that a possible dictatorship would ensure but the great political parties of Liberals Peasants are resolutely opposed to it.

It is also rumoured that M Titulescu demanded the departure of Madame Lupescu. Her whereabouts at present are unknown, but it is believed she has already gone.

STABILISATION OF DOLLAR

Monetary Experts To Deal With Silver Problem Also

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The House of Representatives' coinage committee has decided to begin the consideration probably on January 16th of a general programme of stabilisation of the dollar during which the silver problem will also be considered.

The Chairman, Mr. Andrew Somers, is preparing a list of prominent monetary experts, including Mr. Bernard Baruch and Prof. Irving Fisher who will be invited to testify.

The Committee is at present unable to determine whether President Roosevelt will agree to an expansion of the present silver programme, but some members hope that evidence will convince the President that expansion is necessary.—Reuter's Special.

DOLLFUSS IN SUPREME COMMAND

(Special Cable).

VIENNA, Jan. 9.

As a part of the plan to put down disruptive elements, Dr. Dollfuss has personally assumed supreme command of Austria's Semi-Military Royalist Storm Battalions.

BIG LOSS TO BRITISH TRADE

Federation Demands Retaliatory Measures Against France

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan 9.

The Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries passed a resolution calling for immediate retaliatory measures against France, unless she withdraws her quota of restrictions which the Federation claims involves a loss of £8,000,000 to British trade.

Meanwhile Paris messages state that a result of the negotiations proceeding at the Quai d'Orsay, there is a prospect of Britain obtaining considerable satisfaction regarding an increase in the quotas of British imports into France

DEWAS FEELS EXHAUSTED

(From A Correspondent).

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 11.

Since last night, the Maharaja of Dewas, Senior, feels exhausted by the continued penance of fast. It is getting critical, but the wonderful spiritual serenity of resolve prevails on his expressions.

DEFICIT RAILWAY BUDGET

NEW DELHI, January 11.

That the forthcoming railway Budget may disclose a deficit of six crores is a forecast that may not be off the mark. This year's revised estimates of the railway earnings show that the estimated budget deficit of seven crores will not be exceeded and will be met from depreciation fund.

Next year's budget is likely to follow the same course though comparatively brighter outlook may cause the railway authorities to budget for a crore less than last year's deficit. Again the deficit will be met from the depreciation fund.

It will be recalled that many railway experts think that the depreciation fund has been fixed at a generous figure and would not like to change it for the present. They argue that if the fund was lowered and consequently profits earned there would be a tendency on the part of the Administration to spend more and general revenues would also demand a share of the profit. Thus the existing position suits the railway authorities till such time as traffic becomes as voluminous as in the past and the railways begin to earn substantial profits. At any rate no change would be made in the existing Convention till statutory railway authorities are established under the new constitution. There is no prospect of the salary cut of the railway employees being restored this year but if the cut is restored railway losses would be up by a crore —A.P.

ADMINISTRATION OF SIND

SIND, Jan. 10.

The Sind Administrative Committee resumed oral examination of witnesses the chairman and member of the committee having returned from Bombay where they had gone to discuss with the Secretariat the detailed working of joint or separate cadres for the various services and the extent to which the existing affiliations between Sind and Bombay institutions would be affected under the reforms. The Committee will be meeting during February and it is hoped that the report would be submitted to the Government of India by the end of February —A. P.

Country Craft Sinks

Tragedy 30 Miles Off Bombay Coast

"Mahomedi" Collides With s.s. "Jalabala," And 11 Of Crew Saved From Watery Grave. Only 2 Men Believed To Have Been Drowned

Thirteen members of the crew of a country craft named "Mahomedi" encountered a terrible ordeal on Wednesday night when the craft sank after colliding with s. s. "Jalabala" belonging to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, near Malwan, 30 miles off Bombay coast.

The craft, which was severely battered due to the impact, sank carrying with it the crew and cargo consisting of dry fish. The sea was not rough but it was dark making rescue work difficult.

Eleven members of the illfated vessel were saved and picked up by the "Jalabala." Two more who are missing are believed to have been drowned.

The survivors of the tragedy were brought to Bombay and four of them who had received injuries while trying to save themselves from a watery grave, were treated at the G. T. Hospital.

SURVIVOR'S STORY

A pitiful tale of their ordeal was unfolded by one of the survivors to a 'Chronicle' representative on Thursday morning. When they saw the "Jalabala" coming full speed in their direction, he said, they changed the course of the craft. But the ship, they allege, did not take any notice and came on towards them.

When the impact seemed to be imminent they shouted "stop stop" and the next moment they found themselves hurled in the sea.

"I found myself hitting against something hard and went deep into the water. When I struggled and came to the surface I clung to a sail of the craft which was floating and shouted for help. It seemed an incredibly long time before I was saved and picked up on board "Jalabala".

The Captain of the "Jalabala attributes the accident to the fact that the craft did not light proper signals. He noticed the light in the craft when it had avert a collision. He stopped the come too close to the ship to engines at once and lowered the life boats for rescue work.

CAME FROM PERSIA

Inquiries show that the ill-fated "Mahomedi" set sail from Persia 18 days ago carrying a cargo of dry fish worth about Rs. 4,000. The entire crew consisted of 13 sea-farers—an unlucky number.

The name of the two members of the crew who are believed to be drowned are Sayad Mahomed and Syas Ibrahim, two brothers.

The craft was registered at Karachi as being capable of carrying cargo of 110 tons.

The survivors told the police that the sinking of the craft had reduced them to an utterly helpless position. They had lost their life-long savings in the shape of money which they treasured in the craft.

Unrest Spreading Throughout Austria

Nazis Bombed And Killed: 80 Arrests At Klagenfurt And 250 At Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 11.

Unrest is spreading throughout the country. Dr. Dollfuss has assumed supreme command of Austria's semi-military Royalist Storm Battalions.

Two Nazis were killed and 2 wounded at Klagenfurt by a bomb attack on the offices of the "Christian-Socialist Government newspaper by members of the labour corps of the Nazi organisation which was dissolved a month ago.

They stunned and threw a Heimwehr Guard over the fence. He recovered and made good use of his rifle.

Eighty arrests were made at Klagenfurt and 250 at Vienna, which were invaded on foot and in lorries by the Labour Corps.

Many were in possession of bombing materials.

Thirty smoke-bombs exploded at Vienna. One policeman and a woman were injured.

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